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NEW SERIES—VOL. XIII—NO. 683

THE PARTY FORCED TO ADOPT THE OBSERVER'S POLICY.

On all sides now we find the Democratic party recognizing Mr. Cleveland as the embodiment of the effort to suppress the rising silver sentiment of the people. As soon as he allowed Democratic control of the law-making department of the government to expire with the death of the Democratic Congress on March 4th, 1895, without having fulfilled his pledges to recommend supplemental silver legislation, the OBSERVER at once sounded the keynote of what it knew must be the campaign of '96, in the declaration that the silver question was the issue and that that was bound up in the larger question of Cleveland and a third term. We were jeered at and denounced by many papers, including some that are rampant silver organs now. Even the clear-sighted Atlanta Constitution did not believe it. Now, all but the hide-bound gold organs admit that, except for the administration, silver would meet with no obstacle in its sweep of the country.

Such being the case it is with much gratification that we reproduce from our Atlanta contemporary the following significant editorial, which is almost a reproduction of any one of fifty or more of the OBSERVER'S articles during the past year:

The Constitution's cartoon yesterday showed the X ray in politics. Penetrating Mr. Cleveland's platitudinous but apparently earnest declarations against the pernicious activity on the part of federal officeholders, it shows the cabinet ministers going about the country using their power of patronage and their personal influence to force the democratic voters of the country to indorse the single gold standard which the republican party and the money power are trying to fasten on the country.

For the first time in the history of the Democratic party, since its foundation by Thomas Jefferson, its nominal leaders are using the power of federal patronage in behalf of doctrines antagonistic to every principle, tradition and suggestion of the government. This fact is scandalous enough, taken by itself, but when the attempt is carried on by federal officials in the very teeth of the declarations and executive orders of Mr. Cleveland when he first assumed the responsibilities of office, it is time for the common people—the men who make up the rank and file of the Democratic party—to take measures to prevent the destruction of their party by the essentially corrupt cabal that is now trying to control it, and in this way defend their rights and protect their interests from the aggressive greed of the money power—a greed that has been made as bold as it is vicious by the ease with which it has managed to control the actions and convictions of the most prominent public men of the day.

Behold the spectacle now presented, and compare it with the painfully laborious declarations of Grover Cleveland against the "pernicious activity" (the phrase is his own) of the office holding class. Secretary Carlisle is in Kentucky organizing the office holders to control party primaries. Secretary Smith has been for a long time upon a stumping tour in Georgia. Secretary Morton is organizing the office holders to oppose Democratic principles in the far West. Comptroller Eckels is hobnobbing with the bankers and federal officials in Chicago trying to devise ways and means to control the Democratic party of Cook county. The Democratic newspapers of Michigan declare that with one exception the postmaster of every prominent city in that State was on the floor of the recent State convention, and all in favor of the gold standard.

Let the honest Democratic voters of the county bear in mind that the combination against them is the most formidable one ever known in history. It is composed of the money lenders, of the gold speculators and bullion dealers and of all the elements which a lavish use of money can control. This combination has drawn to its support the president and every member of his cabinet, every office holder, great or small, who is willing to sacrifice his convictions for position, and every newspaper in the land that can be directly or indirectly influenced.

This combination, as we have said is formidable, but it will win only in the event that the honest voters of the country permit it to win. If the people are true to themselves, true to their interests and convictions, and active in promoting them, true to their history, true to Democratic principles, this gigantic combination that is now robbing them through the medium of the single gold standard, will collapse and disappear like a bubble.

The people have it in their power to protect themselves and remedy the evils under which they are now suffering. Let them see to it that they vote for no man to represent them in any capacity unless he is known to be a genuine Democrat who, under no circumstances, will prove false to his convictions and principles. Let the people see to it that only genuine Democrats, who believe in the financial doctrines of Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun and Stephens be sent to the State conventions to represent them.

When that is done, the national convention at Chicago will be a Democratic one in essence, as well as in name, and will make a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver, and nominate a candidate pledged to co operate with the party in Congress to bring about that result. That event will not end the people's campaign in behalf of sound prices and values and sound profits, but it will put it in a shape to be won at an early day. The honest voters of all parties, seeing that the Democratic masses are at last aroused to the necessity of throttling the money power, will come to their rescue, and the party will sweep the country.

THE AMERICAN DOCTRINE.

Yesterday's New York World contains an article which is intended to appeal to the fears of the Democracy. Here is what our "metropolitan" organ says:

"There is one very important element in the voting which the Democratic convention, and especially the free silver faction, cannot afford to overlook. That is the German vote. There is hardly a doubtful State in the Union in which the German-American vote, if thrown substantially solid, would not determine the result. And the Germans are almost to a man for sound money. Their intelligence is too great and their instincts are too honest to be deceived and misled by the ignorant or interested arguments of the cheap dollar free coinage advocates. In an interview in the World a few days ago the veteran Oswald Ottendorfer said plainly that the great mass of the German Democrats would refuse to vote for a free silver candidate, or for a trimmer on a straddling platform. There are more than 600,000 German voters in the country. New York alone has 100,000. How would the Democratic party fare in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin—all carried for Cleveland in 1892—with the Germans driven off?

"In yesterday's World Washington Hesing, the Postmaster at Chicago, in an interview with a staff correspondent of The World, said: 'There can be no straddle on the silver question. The Germans will not support a compromise.' And he instanced the significant fact that 'out of 1,087 German newspapers in the United States only two are for free silver.' In Illinois Mr. Hesing points out that the German voters have practically held the balance of power for twenty-five years, and this year 'will present a more united front than on any previous occasion.' He predicts that the Republicans will carry the State by from 75,000 to 100,000 majority as a result of the domination of the Democratic organization by Gov. Altgeld and Chairman Hinrichsen. The World believes there is yet time to arrest this madness and to avert disaster and demoralization in the national convention. But the time is getting short and there is much work to be done."

It is but yesterday that the World, the Sun, and other of the great dailies which have begun to realize the truths of American history, were pointing out the South as the home of the real Americans. They had discovered from the census what Southern newspapers and statesmen have always known, viz: that the blood of the original Anglo-Saxon and other settlers in the South is almost entirely free from admixture with that of the hordes from Continental Europe who have overflowed the Northern States since 1850, changed the character of their population, customs and laws, and changed the character of the national government.

There may be those who would recognize in the World's statements—we would be justified in calling them threats—as quoted above, a reason why the Democracy should bend the knee to this formidable alien balance of power, the German vote alluded to. Thrift may follow such fawning, but, to us, the World's article only supplies another reason why the "real Americans" of the South should hold fast to the real American doctrine on the subject of money. That is laid down in the Federal Constitution, and repeated in the Democratic Chicago platform of 1892. It is precisely the reverse of what the World, the excellent Mr. Ottendorfer and the other Germans call for. They insist upon the single gold standard. The Constitution and the national Democratic platform call for the double standard. Let the South—the home of the real Americans, who gave to the world the Declaration of Independence of European interests, customs and laws—stand to her guns in behalf of American money, unmoved by threats or bribes.

It is not to be wondered at that these recently imported Germans—thrifty and excellent citizens as they often make—should be imbued with European rather than American ideas, and Continental European, at that, rather than those of the Anglo-Saxon.

It is rather curious, however, after all, if the reader will carefully note the names of the leaders of the opposing elements in this Illinois fight, that we have Hesing and Ottendorfer representing the gold side and Altgeld and Heinrichsen (unmistakeably German) representing the silver side. Perhaps the World has its facts a bit twisted, and the truth would show a divided, instead of a united, German vote.

SENATOR GRAY'S TRIBUTE TO GOVERNOR WINSLOW.

Some time ago, at the beginning of the debate in the United States Senate on the question of seating Mr. Dupont, of Delaware, as a Senator from that State, we mentioned the fact that the Hon. Warren Winslow, of Fayetteville, had made a very powerful speech in the Senate of North Carolina, in 1854, involving the precise question upon which turned the legality of Mr. Dupont's election—that is, whether or not the vote in the Delaware legislature of a Senator who also exercised the office of Governor *virtute officii*, should be counted in the joint ballot of that legislature for United States Senator. If it were counted, Mr. Dupont would not have received a majority, and would not be entitled to his seat in the United States Senate.

The very able Senator from Delaware, Mr. Gray, in his elaborate argument delivered in the Senate on the 15th and 16th of April, thus referred to Governor Winslow's speech:

In the State of North Carolina, back in 1854, under a constitution which provided that—

Where there is a vacancy in the office of governor the speaker of the Senate shall exercise the powers of governor.

MR. GEORGE. It is the same thing.

MR. GRAY. Here it is "exercise the office of governor." In 1854 there was a vacancy in the office of governor in the old North State, occasioned by the election, I think, of the governor to the Senate of the United States. Mr. President [Mr. Butler in the chair], you are more familiar with that case than I am, but I am going to state it to the Senate.

MR. CHANDLER. Will the Senator from Delaware give the date of that case?

MR. GRAY. It was in December, 1854. When the vacancy occurred in the office of governor the speaker of the Senate or the president of the Senate—I do not know which he is called—undertook to exercise the powers of governor. There was a resolution introduced into the Senate, in substance if not in words, to the effect that the speaker of the Senate by assuming to exercise the powers of governor had thereby vacated his seat as Senator and his office as speaker; and that question was debated.

I have here the speech in extenso of the Hon. Warren Winslow, who was the speaker of the senate or the president of the senate—I do not know which he is called—who exercised the powers of governor, in defense of his right to continue senator and speaker. It is a speech which I would be very glad if I could have made in this case, because it is the most concise, compact, and thorough argument of this very question that I have seen. I have rarely seen so much of law and eloquence within the same compass. Mr. Winslow said that he defended it not as a right personal to himself, but he defended his proposition on the ground that he was bound to stand up for the right of his constituents to be represented on the floor of the senate, and he did it in this powerful argument which I hold in my hand. At the end of the debate the senate decided that under the constitution of North Carolina he continued speaker and he continued senator, notwithstanding that he exercised the powers of governor.

That is the very highest compliment that could be paid to our North Carolina orator, for Senator Gray stands in the fore front of the Constitutional lawyers of the Senate. The late Senator Vance, whose firm friend and admirer he was, regarded him as one of the three or four ablest men in the Senate.

AN EDITOR'S RESPONSIBLITY.

How few are the people who have the remotest conception of the daily burden of responsibility that rests upon a newspaper editor, particularly if his paper have, as it should, a character of its own. That is true of the great mass of the people. But there is a comparatively small class of what we might call "promoters," promoters of ideas and policies and material projects, who know the power of the press with extreme accuracy, and the power of this and that particular newspaper with a like extreme niceness of calculated accuracy. These promoters are ever on the war path, (seeking not for the injury of the editor necessarily at all, but for the advancement of their own selfish interests), and the editor must be argus-eyed indeed who shall be able to escape falling occasionally into the pitfalls laid for him.

We are reminded of this by seeing the following extract from the Fort Collins (New York) Courier:

"The daily circulation of the New York World is nearly three-quarters of a million copies. What a fearful responsibility rests upon the editor of a newspaper that is read every day by not less than 3,000,000 people! Just think of it!"

The responsibility is just as great upon the editor of a small country paper in respect to the subjects that concern the public reached by his smaller circulation—and the material power of resistance that wealth brings is far less, and the moral courage required to keep his little rudder true, immeasurably greater.

But there is another phase of this question which is interesting, and which is illustrated in the case of poor Henry Watterson as described in the article elsewhere printed and headed by his name. Newspaper life trains to truth-telling and single-facedness. That is its effect. So Watterson, with the impress of his newspaper training hard upon his soul, sells a part of himself only. He is too proud to follow the example of Carlisle and Hoke Smith and Henderson, and publicly eat his own words.

CURRENT COMMENT.

One cannot read the remarkable article "Democratic Presidential Chances" elsewhere printed, without seeing how completely the Cleveland administration and the Republicans are now invariably classified together in all party calculations. The OBSERVER, as we point out elsewhere to-day, is getting in its revenges finely now. We shall soon have those who still object to the OBSERVER'S "anti-Clevelandism and anti Ransomism" over in the Republican ranks where they belong, and where they will be harmless to the Democracy.

* * *

The number of Democratic newspapers and Democratic writers who are borrowing the OBSERVER'S elaborate thunder—as detonated in the articles last Summer and Fall beginning with the 7 column article entitled "A Question of Honor"—is daily increasing. Except the gold-bugs, every writer and speaker is now merely repeating the arguments which the OBSERVER has been working out for the past year and more with such labor of research. We don't mind this stealing of our thunder, for it helps the cause, but we would have been thankful, when even the silver press was carping at our position, if some of those who see so clearly now that all the OBSERVER'S predictions have come true, had given us a word or two of encouragement when we were fighting the battle alone.

About the Unit Rule.

Kinston Free Press.

One report from the Michigan Democratic state convention says the delegation elected to the national convention stands 17 for gold and 11 silver bi-metallists. But Dickinson wired to the goldbugs that: "We elected twenty honest money men out of twenty-eight in the delegation and put on the unit rule."

The result was probably accomplished by bribery. It remains to be seen, if Dickinson's report is true, whether the silver men will obey the "unit rule."

By the way, we call the attention of the Statesville Landmark, and other gold papers that have been blowing greatly against the proposal to adopt the unit rule in North Carolina, to what was done in that line by the Michigan and Massachusetts goldbugs. After what your goldbug friends have done in other states you have no right to kick against the friends of silver adopting the unit rule in this State. Not only should the unit rule be adopted, but only strong friends of silver should be sent as delegates.

Be Gentle With the Dumb Beasts.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Although the editor of a paper known to waive policy where right comes in, I as an old member of the Boston Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, appeal to your courtesy for space in your paper. I have seen a thing done by negroes, also even by irresponsible white agents, and I forgave them, for they knew no better; but when I see it done by one who is supposed to know better, feeding his horse with corn and a bit in his mouth, I feel like I would like to put a bit in the owner's mouth previous to his eating his dinner.

W. S. KINGSBURY.

RUSSELL NOMINATED.

From Saturday's Daily Observer.

We gave yesterday Col. Olds's dispatches concerning the Republican convention at Raleigh up to 3:49 P. M., which showed that, while Russell was in the lead and Dockery just behind, neither had a majority, and the appearances indicated that Boyd might slip in. It was, as Mr. Olds describes it in his dispatches to this morning's Wilmington Messenger and Charlotte Observer, "a Dockery-Russell fight without gloves," the language banded back and forth by their respective adherents being not of the choicest. "Do your dirty work," "I'll be d——d if I am not tired of it," and other such parliamentary expressions filled the air.

W. L. Mott was made permanent chairman, the vote being 141, Lusk 97.

Mr. Pritchard said: "We will declare here that we are willing to take Populists by the hand and march with them. They can't be hoodwinked." A negro delegate cried out: "We'll beat the old Democrats." He offered the McKinley resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That the delegates elected by this convention to the National convention be instructed and directed to vote for the typical American and ideal citizen, William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, so long as his name is before the convention."

This was adopted by a rising vote though not nearly all the delegates rose. About one-sixth not doing so.

FUSION ENDORSED.

Senator Pritchard's report as chairman of the conference committee, which April 18th met with the Populist committee, was read. It was the proposition of the Republicans for fusion on the basis of division of offices, the Republicans to nominate the Governor, Attorney General and one Justice of the Supreme court, the Populists to nominate the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and one Justice; for co-operation on Congressional and Legislative tickets as it was two years ago, each party to have its own electoral ticket. The resolution was adopted unanimously, as follows:

Whereas, At that time the same proposition was declined by the Populist committee; and

Whereas, Since then, towit, May 14th, it has been officially communicated to the Republican convention by Populists that they favor co-operation with the Republicans on State and Congressional and local affairs in accordance with the proposition submitted by the Republicans; therefore

Resolved that the Republicans in convention assembled ratify and confirm that proposition and will nominate candidates only in accordance therewith and should the Populist convention fail or refuse to nominate candidates in accordance with the foregoing proposition then and in that event the Republican State committee is hereby clothed with power and authority to complete the State ticket.

THE BALLOTING.

At half past ten o'clock last night the balloting began.

FIRST BALLOT.

Russell	97 3-7
Dockery	96 4-7
Boyd	20
Moody	18
Lusk	4

SECOND BALLOT.

Russell	101 3 7
Dockery	90 4-7
Boyd	22
Moody	22

THIRD BALLOT.

Russell	107
Dockery	90
Boyd	20
Moody	18

Moody at midnight took the platform and withdrew from the contest, endorsed Dockery and called on his supporters to vote for Dockery. A big demonstration followed.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Russell	111
Dockery	101
Boyd	19

FIFTH BALLOT.

Russell	115
Dockery	105
Boyd	15

SIXTH BALLOT.

On this ballot there was a sensation when Alamance changed from Boyd to Dockery.

Russell	116
Dockery	114
Boyd	5

THE LAST BALLOT.

The seventh ballot was taken amid much confusion. Russell men shouted: 'Vote for Russell. We will get it this pop." The result was:

Russell	119 3-7
Dockery	103 4 7
Boyd	13

Moody, Boyd and Spears were appointed to escort Russell to the hall. Moody moved to make Russell's nomination unanimous and said his services were at Russell's disposal.

JUDGE RUSSELL BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

At 1:30 o'clock Russell entered the hall amid great applause. He said he had been on the ragged edge for the past forty eight hours; said he thanked his white friends, but owed a debt of deepest gratitude to the negro voters. He declared he was not in favor of putting property interests under the control entirely of non-property holding interests. He declared he stood for the rights and liberties of the negroes. He had been cradled in the lap of a negro woman and fed on her milk, both nutritious and plentiful. He said all the negroes wanted was fair play and a white man's chance. He hoped that the fact would be shown that co-operation was not a failure, and called on the Republicans to appeal from the Populist committee to the Populist people of the State. He said: "With the latter we can and will fuse." The fact that their committee rejected fusion does not show that their people will not fuse. He hoped measures looking to co operation would be adopted; that the Populist leaders had taken an untenable position, and however irritating might be their conduct, he could never forget that they gave the Republicans their franchise; that the Republican party was one of great principles and would not be absorbed by the Populist party or any other party. He spoke in favor of protection.

Pritchard said there was no contest for Attorney General and placed in nomination Zeb Vance Walser, who was nominated by acclamation.

J. C. Pritchard, James E. Boyd, C. M. Bernard and Geo. H. White were elected delegates and Henry Denny, J. Edwood Cox, C. T. Bailey and S. W. Hogans alternates to the National convention.

R. M. Douglas was nominated for associate justice of the Supreme court by acclamation.

Pritchard called on the convention to elect Holton chairman without opposition. He was elected.

Dr. J. W. McNeill.

This week's North Carolina Presbyterian contains a pretty good picture of our townsman, Dr. McNeill, and the following sketch of his life:

Dr. J. W. McNeill was born in Cumberland county, June 28th, 1849. His parents were of Scotch descent. At the old home seven miles from Fayetteville, his father still resides at the age of 88. Before his mother's death in 1893, the parents had celebrated the 61st anniversary of their marriage.

Dr. McNeill's early education was in the schools around his home and later in the schools of Fayetteville. His medical education he obtained in Bellevue Hospital, Medical College of New York city, to which he went in 1872, and from which he graduated in 1876. Immediately after receiving his diploma he located in Fayetteville and there has practiced for the past twenty years. He joined the North Carolina Medical Society in 1876, before entering upon practice. At the session of that body in 1892 he was elected President, and in 1893, at Raleigh, he presided.

In the year 1867, or about that time, he united with the Presbyterian Church at Big Rockfish then under the pastoral care of Rev. J. M. Sherwood. He was elected deacon of Fayetteville Church in 1877 and in 1885 was made ruling elder.

From the organization of Synod's evangelistic work, until the present time, Dr. McNeill has been a member of the committee having the work in charge. He is also a member of the evangelistic committee of Fayetteville Presbytery. By the General Assembly which convened last year in Dallas, Texas, he was appointed on the committee to represent the Southern Church at the Pan Presbyterian Council in Glasgow, Scotland, June prox., and this family gathering he hopes to attend.

The love for the Church which is a marked trait of the character of the subject of our sketch is due in great measure, after the teaching of his mother, to those of the carpenter John McDonald, who was held in the highest esteem wherever known for excellent judgment and the Christian principle which at all times regulated his conduct. He was for very many years a ruling elder in the church at Big Rockfish, superintendent of the Sabbath school and untiring in work for the Master. The pastors of the church were exchanged, but he never changed. Owing to his work five Presbyterian ministers were given to the church, besides ministers to other denominations, and probably ten or twelve church officers are scattered abroad from that church. He was the father of Rev. Kenneth McDonald, now serving the churches of Caswell and Black River in Wilmington Presbytery and of Rev. Angus McDonald, pastor of Moore Memorial church, Nashville, Tenn., as also of Mr. Lauchlin McDonald, a ruling elder of the church which was so long and faithfully served by his father. Besides these, who are living, John, the eldest son, who was a deacon, and Neill a ruling elder, have gone to their reward.

Walter Clark for Vice-President.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The recent Democratic State convention of Mississippi passed resolutions commending her distinguished son, Senator Walthall, for nomination as Vice-President. Senator Walthall has a reputation for ability, and the highest integrity, and would fill any position with honor and credit.

More than ever is there a suggestion of the wisdom of nominating a Southern man for Vice-President, and if the silver men control at Chicago, as is now probable, there is every reason to believe that a Western and a Southern man will be the nominees. In this expectation, North Carolina can present the best known, most aggressive, and most accomplished advocate of silver in the whole South (always excepting Senator Morgan) in the person of Associate Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme court. He has given the money question much study and research and his contributions in the Arena and elsewhere are recognized as among the unanswerable presentations of the need of free coinage.

We have other able men, who are well fitted to become the successor of Hendricks and Stevenson, and who are as sound on the money question as Justice Clark, but at this crisis he is the most available because his contributions have made him the most widely and most favorably known. His reputation is as broad as the Republic, and he stands with such men as Bryan, Morgan, Vest, Harris, Jones, Stone, Carmack among the silver Democratic leaders. A gentleman visiting the Northwest recently remarked: "Judge Clark is the only Tar Heel the people in Illinois and Minnesota seem to know."

North Carolina has had no incumbent in the office of President or Vice-President. Their exclusion has not been because the State has had no competent or worthy sons, but mainly because there have been divisions among us that have prevented our giving a hearty and enthusiastic support to our most available men. The opportunity seems to have arrived when the State can secure the recognition in the person of a jurist that the people in North Carolina have signally honored, and one who is in accord with the overwhelming sentiment of the State. Let us present to the convention for Vice-President Justice Walter Clark, and let the people of all sections of the State, with one accord, help to give him such an endorsement as will be felt in the national convention.

The Warsaw Convention.

A. R. Middleton and Neill Waddill, both colored, are delegates from this district to the Republican Convention at St. Louis. S. W. Hancock, of Craven, is the Presidential Elector. As will be seen from the following from the Sampson Democrat, the OBSERVER'S account the day following the convention was entirely correct:

WARSAW, May 12.

There was a large attendance here today of white Republicans, in fact a full convention, with Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Populist, holding the rudder. The doctor says he happened here by accident, but a delegate says he was here by appointment to prevent a nomination for Congress, and he succeedly, admirably. After appointing a credential committee, who remained out several hours, the report seating the McKinly, Russell and Fusionist element was adopted by a vote of 18 to 11. During the debate oaths passed rapidly, and a row seemed imminent.

The convention nominated A. R. Middleton and ———, delegates to the National Convention, and S. W. Hancock, of Craven county, District Elector.

Nomination for Congress was deferred (you see Dr. Cy's hand) till further directions. Dr. Cy seemed lonely for the want of Populist followers, but button-holed Republicans like an old stager. Dr. Cy, you can't lead good white men into such a slum.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—La[illegible] S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

State Librarian

COLUMBIA THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.

A Beautiful Entertainment in the Opera House—Fine Music, Excellent Acting and Striking Scenic Effects.

[Reported for the Observer.]

The pleasure-loving Fayetteville public have learned, by an experience of the past year or two, that when Miss Della Matthews announces her purpose of having an entertainment, an entertainment there will be; and they have also learned that there are entertainments and entertainments, but that hers will be, in all respects, worthy of liberal patronage.

Consequently, although Thursday was oppressively warm, with lowering thunder clouds piling up overhead, a very large crowd assembled in the Opera House to enjoy Columbia—truly "a gem" in its artistic setting, its preservation of the unities and its accuracy in historical detail.

After a matchless overture, with Mrs. W. A. Robeson at the piano, Mr. W. Frank Blount with the violin, and Mr. Joseph Crews with the cornet, the curtain rose on a scene of stirring prolemics, with "Uncle Sam" as the central figure, surrounded by representatives of all peoples clamoring their claims to their fair republic, in which "Uncle Sam" held his own in his right of possession, despite the excitement which pulled his fine new goatee clear out of the sockets.

The color drill was exquisite—a stage bouquet of charming little lassies, weaving and interweaving their tiny, graceful bodies in dance and song. This was Miss Mattie Sedberry's fine work.

The "College Temple March," rendered magnificently by Mrs. Robeson and Messrs. Blount and Crews, ushhered in Part 2—a succession of very striking scenes, with all gorgeous effect of fit costuming: the beautiful stately Aztecs; the tawny, graceful Mound Builders; the "Thirteen Original," a parterre of dazzling color; the strange, mysterious American Indians (a very fine exhibition); the inimitably funny "Continentals" and "Yankee Doodles"; the Navy, the F. M. A. detachhments making a gallant show as Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, and the fair "goddess of Liberty" whost part was finely rendered throughout.

Part 3 was very short, but a fitting climactic *finale*—the tribute to Vance by Eliza Hill Robeson. This little girl is a wonderful recitor and impersonator, with an excellence in voice modulation and bodily pose which is rarely seen.

The delighted audience went away roaring with laughter at "Dixie in Character," upon which the curtain fell.

The reporter would be doing only justice by complementary notice of every participant in this enjoyable display; but he cannot refrain from doing tribute to the Graded School Superintendent, Miss Matthews, whose selection of her material and its correct adaptation to all the parts was rewarded by a splendid success. Miss Mattie Sedberry, who has more than once illustrated to Fayetteville audiences her excellence as an elocutionist, spoke for herself in the training of the performers. Mrs. Robeson was invaluable in the aid she rendered, and her piano music was enthusiastically *encored*.

The stage in the Opera House was never more beautiful; and when it is stated that the deft, guiding hand, artistic eye and cultured taste of Miss Maggie Pemberton presented its succession of striking scenes to the audience, even those who were not present will know that it was well worthy of the occasion.

The other teachers in the Graded School rendered very efficient assistance.

Failure of Mr. John Clark.

Mr. John Clark, the cotton manufacturer and principal merchant at Manchester, made a deed of assignment last Friday naming as his assignees Messrs. Isaac A. Murchison and W. J. McDiarmid.

This is no great surprise, as it has been an open secret that Mr. Clark has been struggling hard against the universal tide of business depression ever since the last death blow to silver. His liabilities are placed at $2,500, outside of mortgages. His property consists of a cotton mill worth probably $20,000, mortgaged for $9,600, store, turpentine still and several farms, all mortgaged.

Mr. Clark started in business with the Little River Manufacturing Company and succeeded to the business by purchase. He accumulated a lot of property and was at one time very well off.

We learn, and we trust that there is good foundation for the statement, that Mr. Clark will be able to meet his obligations and start anew.

Saluted Jeff Davis.

Alderman T. T. Wright has received a letter from Col. John W. Atkinson, of Wilmington, N. C., requesting him to be present if possible at the laying of the corner stone of the Davis monument at Richmond, Va., June 2nd.

Mr. Wright enlisted during the late war at Richmond, Va., as one of Jeff Davis' body guard. Mr. Wright says that he has many a time presented arms to Jeff Davis. He don't believe that there are many living to-day that can say as much.

He enlisted in 1862, served three years and seventeen days around Richmond. Was in Co. A, 10th Va. Bat.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Riley Wins.

On last Thursday night the jury in the great land suit of Riley against Hall, returned a verdict in favor of Riley. It is a suit by Noel Riley, a legitimate child of John Riley to invalidate a deed made by his father, granting all his property to his illegitimate children.

The following were the issues submitted to the jury and their answers:

1. Was the execution of the Deed dated Sept 29th, 1887 from Jno. Riley to W. J. B. Hall and the other defendants obtained by the undue influence of the defendants, or any one in their behalf? Answer by Jury, yes.

2. At the date of the execution of said Deed, did the said Jno. Riley have sufficient mental capacity to execute the same? Answer, yes.

3. If the said Jno. Riley did have mental capacity to execute said Deed, was he at that time a person of weak and feeble intellect? Answer, yes.

4. What was the value of the land described in said Deed at the time of its execution? Answer, $3,160.

5. What was the consideration paid for id land by the defendants? Answer $200.

sa6. What was the annual rental of said land? Answer, $200.

Death of Mr. James Jones.

Mr. James Jones, father of Mrs. J. M. Lamb of this city died in Lumberton Monday.

Mr. Jones was born in Fayetteville on the 10th of February 1809 on the spot now occupied by Mrs. Morrow's residence on Haymount.

He moved from here to Lumberton over forty years ago and has resided there ever since. Besides Mrs. Lamb he leaves the following children: Mr. C. L. Jones, the present postmaster at Lumberton, James Jones, Jr., and Mrs. M. G. Redmond of Lumberton.

He was a man of fine moral character and a staunch member of the Methodist church.

Butler and Silver be Blank.

We heard several prominent Cumberland county Populists say Thursday that they thought Butler was fixing to return to the Democratic party and that if he did he could go without them, silver or no silver. So say all the office holders and leaders, but the great rank and file are becoming disgusted with a party whose object is fusion with their natural enemies the Republicans.

D. P. Williams a Mayor.

The election of town officers took place in Roseboro last Monday, and resulted as follows: For Mayor, D. P. Williams. For commissioners, A. R. Harris, A. M. Hall and Black Britt. Town marshal, Miles Vinson.

We learn that Mr. F. R. Rose, real estate agent of this place, has sold a desirable lot on Haymount to a gentleman who intends building upon it immediately. We are glad to note prospective improvements of this kind in or near the city.

LIST OF LETTERS

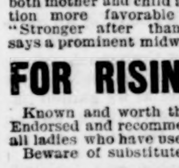
Remaining in the Fayetteville, N. C., Post Office May 14, 1896—Unclaimed.

B—Flora E. Bradshaw, Jim Blackburn, Jessie Blackburn, Nettie Baldwin, Ranzy B. Billings, Maud Bryant, Claudia Butler, Nancy Boldon, Alie Boss.
D—John Davis, Washington Deacons, John Drew.
E—Loyd Eatmon, S. B. Edge.
G—Joseph A. Gill.
H—S. U. Hall, John W. Hatcher, Adline Hales, Walter Houston, Alice Harrison Aildia Hayse, Fred. Hause, Annie Hodge.
K—Mattie Keith.
M—Betty Moore, Robert Moore, B. T. Moore, C. L. Monroe, Ed. Atlantic Methodist.
P—Mrs. T. J. Parker, J. M. Penning, Mrs. H. B. Price.
R—Mary Ray, Rev. T. C. Ragsdale.
S—Henry Sanders, Steele & Son, Catharine Seilers, Hiliard Smith.
W—B. H. Walker, Ella Wells, Lizy Wess, Mrs. V. T. White, L. A. Willams, Laura Wright, Aaron Wilson, Fannie Williams.
Mrs. Kate McAllister, T. B. McAllister, Alex. McNeill (col'd), M. S. McSweens, Mary Alice McKofer, Mrs. Mary Mary R. McNeill.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised.

W. D. GASTER, Postmaster.

One of the eccentric characters known to New York half a century ago was McDonald Clarke, "Mad Poet." An illustrated article by William Sidney Hillyer, in the May issue of the *The Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country*, N. Y., recalls his vagaries, and many of his poems accompany the article. The story is very interesting and well written. The table of contents of this number is varied and the illustrations are grand. Issued by Monthly Illustrator Publishing Co., 66-68 Centre Street, New York. Subscription, $2.00 a year.



"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

Shortens labor, lessens pain, diminishes danger to life of both mother and child and leaves her in condition more favorable to speedy recovery. "Stronger after than before confinement" says a prominent midwife. Is the best remedy

FOR RISING BREAST

Known and worth the price for that alone. Endorsed and recommended by midwives and all ladies who have used it.
Beware of substitutes and imitations.

Makes Child-Birth Easy.

Sent by Express or mail on receipt of price. $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free, containing voluntary testimonials.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Mrs. J. P. Bell, Ossawatomie, Kan. wife of the editor of The Graphic, the leading local paper of Miami county, writes "*I was troubled with heart disease* for six years, severe palpitations, shortness of breath, together with such extreme nervousness, that, at times I would walk the floor nearly all night. We consulted the best medical talent. *They said there was no help for me*, that I had organic disease of the heart for which there was no remedy. I had read your advertisement in The Graphic and a year ago, as a last resort, tried one bottle of *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart*, which convinced me that there was true merit in it. I took three bottles each of the Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine and *It completely cured me. I sleep* well at night, my heart beats regularly and I have no more smothering spells. I wish to say to all who are suffering as I did; there's relief untold for them if they will only give your remedies just one trial."

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

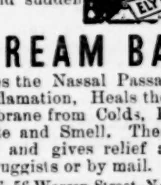
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MANLY VIGOR

ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this *wonderful discovery*, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed) *free*. Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

For Your Protection



we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.

NASAL CATARRH is a local disease and is the result of colds and sudden climate changes.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nassal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflamation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

There is fun in the foam, and health in the cup of HIRES Rootbeer—the great temperance drink.

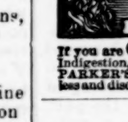
Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

If you are CONSUMPTIVE or have Indigestion, Painful ills or Debility of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

FAYETTEVILLE

Book . and . Music . Store.

A. J. PEMBERTON & COMPANY,

Hay Street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A man is known by the whiskey he keeps. If he has a good whiskey he shows wisdom, correct taste and true hospitality, for he considers the health and enjoyment of his guests, his family and himself. Prudence and common sense say good whiskey. Science and correct taste say this is I. W. HARPER'S Nelson County, Ky., Whiskey. It's a gentleman's whiskey. A pure, delicious beverage and a grand appetizer and strengthener. Don't forget the name, "I. W. HARPER'S" Nelson County, Ky., Whiskey.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 21, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

McKINLEY SHOWS HIS HAND.

Having secured enough delegates to the Republican national convention to make his nomination sure, Major McKinley shows his hand—and it is against silver. All that the Democrats have now to do is to make a straight declaration at Chicago, and the victory will be ours.

A Canton, Ohio, special dispatch to yesterday's New York World contains the following :

"McKinley for Sound Money" is the bold heading of a circular that will be mailed to inquiring correspondents from Major McKinley's own house, and in connection with letters over his own signature, beginning to-morrow.

This circular was prepared by his secretary, Mr. Boyle, but as it will be inclosed with letters bearing the ex-Governor's personal signature, it may be accepted as a conclusive and authoritative statement.

AN ORIGINAL STATEMENT.

The most important statement in the entire circular is original and constitutes the opening catch line, followed by others arranged like this :

"McKinley for sound money. His Congressional record and success prove this. The Republican party stands opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver under existing conditions. The Republican party stands now, as ever, for honest money. Whatever dollars we have in this country must be good dollars—worth one hundred cents whether it be gold, silver or paper."

Then in letters larger than the body type comes Mr. Kohlsaat's recent article in the Chicago Times Herald, in which he says :

"A year ago, in Thomasville, Ga., Major McKinley when offered the delegates of three Southern States if he would declare for free silver, said in the presence of the editor of this journal: 'If the Republican platform declares for free coinage I will not be a candidate. I would not run on a free silver platform.'"

Then follows several columns of paragraphs from his addresses. Replying to Gov. Campbell in 1893, he said :

"My voice and influence are in favor of the best money the ingenuity of man has devised. The people are not prepared to indulge in the speculation of free and unlimited coinage."

He selects from a speech at Kenton, Ohio, delivered in 1891, the following:

"The Democratic platform declares in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, to be coined just as freely as gold is coined. From all sides comes 'No' to this declaration. Even from Democrats comes the word 'No,' for they, equally with Republicans, want good money. I would rather that the flag I have the honor of carrying this year temporarily go down than to capitulate with dishonesty or to surrender with demagogy. Gov. Campbell says that he is willing to chance free silver. I am not willing to chance it."

At Ada, O., in 1891, he said:

"In a word, we want no short dollar; we want no short weight; we want no short measure. I tell you a 100 cent. dollar won't keep company with an 80 cent. dollar. It never did, and it never will. And if there is anything we have a right to demand of our Government it is that the dollar that the Government issues shall be fixed and unvarying in value, and represent a full dollar in every mart and market in the world. I voted for the restoration of the silver dollar. When I did it we had but 8,000,000 of silver dollars in circulation. When I did it silver was more valuable than to-day. We have 400,000,000 of silver dollars to-day, and that is as much as we can maintain at par with gold, with the price of silver that prevails throughout the world. I am opposed to free and unlimited coinage because it means that we will be put upon a silver basis and do business with silver alone, instead of with gold, silver and paper money, with which we do the business of this country to-day, every one of them as good as gold."

A QUEER LOT.

What a queer lot the goldbugs are, anyway. Here is resolution No. 3, unanimously adopted by the New Jersey State Democratic convention, the other day :

"We believe that the Federal government should be divorced from the business of banking; we therefore demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issuing of legal tender or Treasury notes by the government; they should form no part of the currency of the people. We favor the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will insure a banking currency, ample in volume for all the needs of business, absolutely secure under every contingency and at all times redeemable in gold."

They "believe that the Federal government should be divorced from the business of banking," and in the same breath "favor the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will insure a banking currency"! Every Constitutional student knows that the Federal government has no more right to do the one thing than the other. The section calling for repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on the issues of State banks, was incorporated in the Chicago platform in consequence of Vance's report demonstrating its unconstitutionality. Democrats who qualify that position by any sort of concession of the power of the Federal government over the business of banking, are at variance with the Democratic doctrine and platform.

It was in accord with the eternal fitnesses that such a lot of stupids as these Jersey solons should extol the President's course on the finances.

THE BOND INVESTIGATION.

As the reader knows, the resolution to investigate the President's bond transaction passed the Senate by a vote of 51 to 6, notwithstanding the persistent and very skilful obstruction opposed to it by Senator Hill, the President's apparent representative in the matter. It turns out, however, that instead of a special committee which the original resolution provided for, an amendment was adopted by which the investigation is entrusted to the regular Finance committee of the Senate. It will probably be smothered there, as the committee is more nearly in the hands of the Republicans (who in all such matters naturally sympathize with the President) than a special committee would be.

It is probable that the substitution of the standing finance committee for a select committee was a compromise forced by Senator Hill's obstruction.

It will be one of the first duties of a Democratic Congress, if we can elect one (as we will do, if we run a campaign upon the repudiation of Clevelandism), to enter upon this investigation in earnest.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Do not fail to read the article which we reprint to-day entitled "What is enriching England."

* * *

The Charlotte Observer declares that it s not an administration organ, and we record the fact with sincere pleasure.

* * *

Read that tuneful and touching tribute to Dr. Kingsbury, which Stockard has written, and which we reprint to-day.

* * *

The Wilmington Mes-enger quotes from the letter of a member of the Holston conference of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, who writes from Gate City, Virginia, and who pays deserved compliments to Rev. Dr. Yates and Rev. Messrs. Beaman and Bishop, of our State, but adds that North Carolinians underrate their ministers. The Messenger truly says that they do this in all branches of human learning and in all fields of endeavor. As soon as a North Carolinian wins renown beyond her borders and yet has the patriotism to preserve his citizenship within them, detractors, usually working in the dark, busy themselves with pulling him down. That is a singular thing to be true of such a brave and noble people as ours, and the only explanation lies in the general innocence of the popultian which is slow to suspect a back-biter.

WHAT IS ENRICHING ENGLAND.

The Gold Standard There and in America.

Henry G. Miller in Chicago Inter Ocean.]

The Nation, a New York gold paper, in its leading article in its last issue of the 23d inst, contrasting the condition of England upon the gold standard with that of this country, says : "The chancellor of the exchequer says the high treasury was never so full. Consols were never higher, though the interest has been reduced one-half within a century. The deposits in savings banks have never been so great, the deposits in other banks were never so large. The revenue receipts have exceeded the expenditures; everything has an upward tendency. Every class of the community is flourishing, except the agriculturists, who, there as here, have now to compete with better soil and climates in all parts of the earth.

"This ought to be astonishing reading for an American. We are nearly double the population of Great Britain; we have an immensely greater area of soil; we have far richer resources in coal, iron and other metals. We have a government which we maintain is much better, or at all events, dearer to the people who live under it, than the government of Great Britain. We have no army; we have next to no navy; we have no colonies or dependencies; we have little public debt; yet we are not happy. Wails over the badness of business meet one's eye in every newspaper; we have to borrow money at every quarter to keep our paper at par. The success of the loan is received with shouts of triumph, though while it is being raised every business man holds his breath."

What is the cause of the apparent prosperity in England and depression in this country? It must be borne in mind that England is a creditor nation, having investments abroad amounting to over $10,000,000,000, as stated by Mr. Gladstone in his speech in the House of Commons, published in the London Times, March 1, 1893, commanding from foreign countries an annual tribute of not less than $500,000,000, rail to her not in money, but in commodities, the prices of which are controlled by the gold standard, and one half of which are paid by this country. This question is very clearly answered by what the London Statist, a gold paper, has said. In its issue of July 1, 1893, in speaking of the closure of the Indian mints, June 26, 1893, it said : "The new policy of the Indian government is likely to intensify the appreciation of gold. We have pointed out elsewhere that the new policy is tentative and provisional, and that the most powerful members of the Herschell committee, who, in fact, carried the committee with him, look forward to the adoption of gold as the cumulation of a gold reserve, while other members consider that the new policy cannot be carried out unless a gold reserve is accumulated as soon as may be. We are bound then to assume that, by and by, India will become a much larger consumer of gold. That being so, all the other governments will be anxious to anticipate India, and the likelihood is that the scramble for gold will receive a new impetus. If it does, then we have to look forward to a further fall in prices, to frequent fluctuations in the value of money and to occasional severe spasms in the money market. One consequence of the further depreciation of gold will be to intensify the agricultural depression all over Europe. Also, it is evident that the burden of debt, not only upon individuals, but upon governments, will be much increased. Everywhere the burden of debt will necessitate increased taxation, and so will weigh very heavily upon the general population."

In its issue of January 19, 1895, in describing the effect of this policy, it said : "The producing countries have been plunged into such distress that they are compelled to sell at whatever price they can get, and our people are so well off that they are able to buy larger and larger quantities every year. The first consequence of this is that the working classes are exceedingly prosperous, and the foundation is being laid in the second place for a great increase in our trade, because merchants are laying in stocks of material at exceptionally low prices.

"The United Kingdom has the labor, the machinery and the capital to supply all the rest of the world with any quantity of goods it may require, but our foreign customers were too poor to buy from us on the usual scale. The exports merely confirm what the imports tell us, that the producing countries are in deep distress, and that we are growing in wealth. Roughly, the decline in prices in the exports is half the decline of prices in the imports; or to put it differently, we gained twice as much by buying our imports cheap as we lost in selling our exports also cheap. But as a matter of fact the loss must have been trifling, if there was any loss. This country manufactures cheap goods for all parts of the world, and cheap, coarse stuffs include in their value not very much labor; the chief item is the raw material. But in buying the raw material we gained immensely, and, consequently there was no need for very much reduction in the wages."

We here see that in the judgment of the Statist the gold standard is enriching England, a creditor nation, at the expense of producing countries, of which our own is the foremost, "which have been plunged into so much distress that they are compelled to sell for whatever price they can get." Do not the advocates of the gold standard insult the intelligence of the American people, who are pre-eminently the victims of this destructive policy, by asking them to vote for its continuance? Monetary conditions favorable to England, a creditor country, are unfavorable to our own, a debtor country. England wants lower prices for American produce, upon which her capital is employed in changing it into finished products; we want higher prices. The people will have an opportunity to say in November next, for the first time in twenty years, whether they are more interested in the prosperity of England than in the prosperity of this country.

Our financial independence is vastly more important than our political independence, which was won for us by our revolutionary sires, for without the former "liberty" is but an empty sound.

Space Annihilated.

[Furnished by the Postal Telegraph Comany.]

ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION HALL,
New York, May 16, 1896.

Dr. Chauncey Depew delivered an oration on the "Progress and Future of Electricity" to an audience of about 10,000 people assembled in the hall of the National Electrical exposition this morning.

To demonstrate the promptness of modern telegraph service, a message written by Dr. Depew, and addressed to Mr. Edward D. Adams, president of the Cataract General Electrical company, was transmitted over the lines and connections of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company from New York, via Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver, Winnepeg, and Canso to London and back, via Boston to New York.

Col. Albert B. Chandler, president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company, acted as the sending operator in the north balcony, and started the message on its long journey at 8:34 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who in his younger days was also a telegraph operator, received the message in the south balcony when it came back, handing a copy in his beautiful handwriting to Mr. Adams at 8:38 o'clock, the time occupied in carrying the message over 15,000 miles of a part of the Postal Telegraph company's overland and cable system being exactly four minutes.

That portion of the circuit between New York and Buffalo was energized with electricity generated by Niagara falls at the plant of the Cataract General Electric company.

Mr. Depew's message and Mr. Adams's reply were as follows:

"May 16 1896

"*Edward D. Adams, New York, via San Francisco, Vancouver, Montreal, Canso, London, Lisbon, Bombay, and Tokio.*

"God created; nature treasures and science utilizes electrical power for the grandeur of nations and the peace of the world. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW."

The reply was:

"*Chauncey M. Depew, New York, via Tokio, Bombay, Lisbon, London, Canso, Montreal, Vancouver, and San Francisco:*

"Mighty Niagara, nature's wonder, serving man through the world's electric circuit, proclaims to all people science triumphant and the benevolent Creator.

EDWARD D. ADAMS."

When the message reached London a copy was handed the Eastern Telegraph company, and was forwarded by it over various lines and cables via Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Nagasaki to Tokio, Japan; returning thence via London and reaching the exposition hall at 9:24 o'clock.

The Western Union company and connections also transmitted a copy of the message from New York through Mexico, down the west coast and up the east coast of South America, thence to Spain and back to New York, the time occupied being twenty one minutes.

The arrangements for Mr. Depew's oration and the demonstrations of what is possible in long distance electrical transmission were conceived and carried out by Mr. F. W. Hawley, vice president and general manager of the Cataract General Electric company, which company furnished the current for the initial circuit.

These demonstrations of the annihilation of time and space by means of modern telegraph facilities are the most extensive that have ever been undertaken. The invention of instruments and the construction of the vast system of telegraph lines and cables which make these remarkable feats possible have all been the work of scarcely more than fifty years and a large portion of it of the last dozen years. No better illustration of the world's progress during the better half of the Nineteenth century could possibly have been devised. The very men who handled the message in the hall are older than the science of which they are the masters and there are many present to-night who remember the occasion of the sending of Morse's world famous first message: "What hath God wrought!"

The instruments used were of the latest Postal Telegraph pattern, with aluminum levers. They are handsomely mounted on an ebony base and will be presented to the Smithsonian institute in Washington, together with attested records as to the time occupied in transmitting the message, and copies of every newspaper in the world in which the occasion may be noticed. These will be carefully preserved by the Smithsonian institute as evidence to future generations of the advanced state of electrical science in this year of 1896.

The Sovereigns of Europe.

New York Sun.

Next Sunday, May 24, will be the seventy seventh anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, the oldest female sovereign who ever sat on the throne of England. The Queen is afflicted with rheumatism or gout, but her doctors take the best of care of her health, so that she may yet have years of life.

The oldest King in Europe is Caristian IX, of Denmark, who last month entered upon the seventy-ninth year of his age. He has worn the crown for thirty-three years.

The King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II, is in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and has wielded the sceptre since the year 1872.

The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph I., will be sixty six years old in August next, and he has sat on his throne for forty-eight years.

The King of the Belgians, Leopold II., is in the sixty-second year of his age, and in the thirty-first year of his reign.

The King of Saxony is in his sixty-ninth year.

The King of Italy, Humbert I., is in the fifty-third year of his life, and in the seventeenth year of his reign.

The King of the Hellenes, George I., is fifty-one years old, and has ruled Greece for thirty-three years.

The Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid II., is fifty-four, and has been the ruler of the Turkish empire for twenty years.

The King of Roumania, Charles I., is in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

These are the more elderly of the imperial or royal sovereigns of Europe.

Among the younger European sovereigns are the Emperor of Germany, 37; the King of Portugal, 33; the Czar of Russia, 28; the King of Servia, 20; the Queen of the Netherlands, 17, and the King of Spain, 10. In the Netherlands there is a queen regent, and also in Spain. Pope Leo XIII., who is not a temporal ruler, is in the eighty-seventh year of his age, born March 2, 1810.

The Michigan Convention.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The object lesson conveyed by the result in Michigan is that when the silver delegates of Ohio choose de gates to the county conventions they must be careful to vote only for men who are sound on the silver question and who cannot be changed after they get to the county convention. Then the silver delegates in the county conventions must vote for no State delegates who are wanting in backbone or in common sense.

Our energetic Democratic Senator (Brice) has boldly announced that the Ohio State convention of the Democracy will be bound to the chariot wheels of the gold standard money brokers of New York. He has not used that language, but that is what a man means when he says he is for "sound money." He means that he wants the greenbacks redeemed in gold only, and he wants the greenbacks retired because they are redeemable in gold, and he wants some other paper that will not be redeemable in gold, so that the gold standard may be maintained without any gold. That is the "sound money" programme. The great masses of the Democratic party in Ohio believe in the greenbacks, and will not consent to have them retired. They believe in gold and siver, to be freely coined at the mints, and used for the legitimate purposes of redemption, without any preference of one over the other; and they do not believe in any kind of new-fangled irredemable paper currency, nor of any issue of any description of paper currency by banking corporations. They are invited by Senator Brice to a trial of strength with him and those who follow him. The issue is a plain one. Free coinage is the only sign by which the Democratic party can conquer in 1896.

Every Southern State is keeping step to this music. All of the far West is doing the same. All the States in which there is hope of Democratic success this year will go to the Chicago Convention with solid silver delegations. Their political brethren in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware will favor a gold standard platform. To adopt such a financial plank would be to tie a millstone around the neck of the party and throw it into the sea. It is for the Northern central States to prevent this suicidal policy. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois should stand together with their friends in the West and South. Under such a policy every Democratic Populist will return to the Democratic fold. Under such a policy Republican silver men, driven from their own party by the hide-bound gold policy sure to be adopted at St. Louis, will follow Senator Teller in his refusal to support a gold bug candidate, and will decide whether they will vote in the air, or vote with the Democratic party. The prospects of the Democratic party have never looked better in May of a presidential year than they do to-day. The gold power is fully aware that if the National Convention can be captured by the agents and representatives of Wall Street, Republican success will be assured. Every Democratic gold standard man prefers Republican success this year, because he knows that Democratic success can only come through the silver policy. For these reasons the silver Democrats of Ohio have only to find out what the gold-bugs desire and go against it. Never advise with your enemy as to how you can best whip him. Such is the object lesson of the Michigan State Convention.

Hill and His Apostasy.

The Atlanta Constitution, in speaking of Senator D. B. Hill's apostasy, says:

"Senator David B. Hill, of New York, is the last of the champions of the single gold standard to have his free coinage record brought home to him. The following extract from the letter he wrote in 1893, and the publication of which he authorized last year, has been brought out again as an interesting contribution to the currency discussion. He wrote as follows:

"'As to the repeal of the Sherman law. I favor the unconditional repeal of the law. I have always been opposed to it. It should be abandoned by general consent. My views were partially expressed in my recent Tammany letter, which you have undoubtedly seen. Personally, I should prefer not to repeal the law until an suitable substitute was provided, in order to render more probable the adoption of such substitute, and not because I approve at all of the Sherman silver law. But from a party point of view, the wisest course is unconditional repeal. The country expects it and the party will be found fairly well united in favor of it. Therefore, it is unwise, while agreeing upon the general proposition, to waste our time in agreeing upon a substitute pending the repeal. Let the repeal be made at once and let us differ as to the other financial matters afterwards. I am in favor of bimetallism as the issue of the future. We should seek to keep that issue to the front; we should not strive for temporary success or compromise. We should be for free coinage under an international agreement, if it be possible to procure one—and for which every exertion should be made—and if not possible, then for independent bimetallism. This is the great goal for which we should strive. It cannot be done at once. Our friends must not be impatient. The people must be educated. The unexpected action of India and the general sentiment of the moneyed classes conspire against us at this time. I do not believe in the Bland bill or any other measure which guarantees anything less than unrestricted coinage for gold and silver alike, as pledged in the democratic national platform. Let us prepare, not for present victory, but for victory upon that issue in 1896. The repeal of the Sherman law will not give the relief which is anticipated. It will aid business temporarily, but in a year times will be hard, and the demand for permanent financial relief will be irresistible. We should continue to hold out free coinage as the goal which the country must ultimately reach. The triumph of the monometallists will be but temporary.

DAVID B. HILL,
"Albany, N. Y., July 13, 1893.'"

IOWA FOR SILVER.

Boies and Free Coinage Have Swept the State.

The Chicago Record has the following special from Des Moines, Iowa, dated yesterday:

It is evident that the free silver element of the Democratic party of Iowa, led by ex Governor Horace Boies, of Waterloo, will control the Democratic State Convention to be held at Dubuque next Wednesday. Up to the night of May 13th seventy-eight county conventions of the party had been held. In them the silver element had selected 512 delegates; the anti-silver element, on the other hand, had selected only 224; six delegates are counted for neither side, their preference being unknown. Giving to the anti silver element all the delegates to be chosen in the remaining twenty one counties, the silver men with 512 delegates have 91 majority over all. How the Dubuque convention can slip out of the silver element hands is a problem which the silver leaders do not regard as of sufficient importance to consider. The Democratic State Convention has 947 delegates. It will meet on Wednesday morning in Dubuque.

BOLTING MUST BE CONDEMNED.

There is no Middle Ground, says true-blue Joe Blackburn, if party Organization is to be Preserved.

The following letter from Senator Blackburn takes the proper position with regard to the detestable act of bolting. One side or the other, in the question of bolting, must be wrong. There is no middle ground. When once the regularity of a nomination is settled by the duly constituted authorities of the party, those who refuse to recognize it are bolters, and they should be held to a rigid account. Says Blackburn, in a letter to a constituent:

"Dear Sir: In considering the attitude which the press has occupied towards the conduct of the late Legislature in reference to the occurences there during the late Senatorial canvass, and the many misrepresentations and exaggerations which they have indulged in, reflecting not only on me, but upon every member of the Legislature who was true and loyal to the party and to me as its nominee, I think it perfectly proper that the coming convention to be held in the State of Kentucky for the selection of delegates to the national convention should pass resolutions indorsing the action of such members of the Legislature as stood by us and condemning that of all bolters from the party.

"I can see no other course if we are to preserve any party organization in the State. No matter what may be the platform adopted by the convention upon the question of currency nor whom they may desire to indorse as the choice of the State as the Democratic nominee for President, it is of vital importance that this should first be done in order that all divisions and dissension in the party may cease. This we would be pleased to see accomplished.

"It seems to me that it would look absured for the convention to undertake to condemn the action of Bradley in calling out the militia to overawe the Legislature and surpress the civil authorities if it stands confessed by silence, as charged, that I, you and other true Democrats had combined or banded together for the purpose, by force, by fraud and by revolutionary methods, of wrongfully and unlawfully electing a Democrat to the Senate. If we were right, he was wrong, but if we were wrong, then it may be he was right.

"There can be no middle ground upon this proposition, and this action should be had in each county convention.

J. C. S. BLACKBURN.

It Comes High.

Atlanta Constitution.

The republicans of North Dakota are trying to go up and come down the same ladder at the same time, and the result is that their heads are as badly tangled as their feet.

In their convention at Fargo they declare like good republicans for the gold standard and denounce the democrats for issuing bonds. As a matter of fact, the democrats have issued no bonds, for the democratic congress in 1894 not only refused to authorize bond issues, but the democratic committee of the house made a report in which it declared that the bonds issued by Cleveland and Carlisle were of doubtful legality.

At the same time, it is to be hoped that the Dakota republicans are not too stupid to understand that the gold standard comes high and that the people must pay the price. If the gold standard is to be maintained, bonds must be issues—not only that, the redundant paper currency must be retired. The currency is not redundant so far as the needs of the people are concerned, but it is out of all proportion redundant in comparison to the small stock of gold available or likely to be available for redemption purposes.

Therefore it follows that if the single gold standard is to be maintained, the treasury department, legally or illegally, must go into the market and buy the gold necessary to maintain it. The only way the treasury can buy it is to pay a premium for it in the shape of interest-bearing bonds. That is the price the people have to pay for the single gold standard.

But it is only a small part of the price. What it costs may be estimated by counting up the billions of dollars the producers of the country have lost by the fall in prices—what the business, manufacturing and industrial interests have lost by reason of depression and the practical annihilation of market demands.

Now, if the people don't like it, let them join with the Democratic party and aid in the patriotic work of destroying the single gold standard. If they do like it, let them join the republican party and uphold it.

Straight Talk.

We referred, the other day, to the challenge which the young ex-Congressman, Bryan, had issued to Mr. Carlisle, and which the latter has not accepted. Here is the text of it:

Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury:

OMAHA, NEB., May 7, 1896.

DEAR SIR:—You have changed your position upon the paramount public issue and are now defending a financial policy which you once denounced.

The advocates of free silver and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 admit your right to change your opinion, but contend that you owe it to the public to answer the arguments which you yourself made in 1878 before attempting to answer the arguments of others.

In 1878 you denounced the conspiracy to destroy silver as a "gigantic" crime. Did you ever withdraw that language before entering the Cabinet?

You then said that the consummation of the scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. Do you now think the free coinage of silver could do any more than that?

Your record challenges you to joint debate. Will you accept? Are you willing to take up your speech of 1878 and answer it, one proposition at a time? If you are, you will silence those who doubt your sincerity and question your motives. If you are not willing to face your own arguments and overcome them, you cannot complain if your opponents adopt the philosophy of Shakespere and attribute your cowardice to a guilty conscience.

Yours truly,
W. J. BRYAN.

Dockery Fairly Nominated.

Raleigh News and Observer.

On the first ballot for Governor Friday night, Col. Dockery's vote was announced to be 96 4 7.

If he had received the fourteen votes instructed for him, but which were tampered with, and the twenty-two votes the combine took from him without evidence or justice, the Dockery vote on first ballot would have stood :

Votes actually cast,	96 4 7
Instructed delegates "gone"	14
Contested seats stolen,	22
Total,	132 4 7

or fifteen more than were needed to nominate.

Taxes on Wealth in England.

New York World.

In an able and generally impartial analysis of the British budget our esteemed contemporary the Herald calls attention to two prominent forms of taxation left untouched by the British government in the reductions which it has introduced as the legitimate results of the surplus. In dealing with these the Herald says:

But there are two supremely iniquitous taxes which are left untouched—the income tax and the confiscatory death duties, with their scandalous discrimination against large estates. It was Sir William Harcourt who imposed these last, amounting to 8 per cent. of the gross value of properties exceeding a million. It was also Sir William Harcourt who put on the last penny of income tax, raising it to eight pence in the pound.

In other words, in England a Conservative government and a Liberal-Unionist government are heartily agreed in indorsing the principle of the income tax and of the death duties, or succession taxes, and in recognizing that these are the first taxes to be increased when added revenue is desired and the last to be reduced when a surplus calls for tax reductions.

This is equivalent to a unanimous indorsement by the English people of these two forms of taxation. This indorsement disposes of the arguments which have been used to oppose these taxes in this country.

The testimony of British opinion as expressed by the concurrent action of two opposing ministries is that these taxes are not unjust, that they are not odious, that they are not oppressive, and that they are not looked on as "confiscatory" or unfair in any sense.

We commend this indorsement to the attention of the excited organs of monopoly and of plutocracy in this country, and to the advocates of protection and of subsidies who wasted so much energy in the attempt to prove that an income tax was a step in the direction of Populism and Socialism. Even the most rabid opponent of the income tax will hardly accuse the Salisbury ministry of being swayed by these influences in framing the revenue schedule of the British Empire.

The Third Term Plank Already Out.

New York Sun.]

The last attache of the Administration to slink from condemning the third term idea is the Hon. Don Dickinson of Michigan. Mr. Dickinson has occupied for some time the post of Chief Patriot to the Administration, he having sounded the jingo note some time before the publication of the Venezuela message. He refuses to affirm or deny or discuss Mr. Cleveland's candidacy, first proposed, we believe, by the Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard, American Ambassador to England, and seconded by the Hon. Julius Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture in the present Cabinet.

The following sensational sentiment of Secretary Morton's therefore remains undisturbed as the Administration platform on Presidential succession :

"Why should President Cleveland be opposed to a third term any more than a bank President should? If a bank President has proved himself competent and faithful he is re-elected not only once or twice, but dozens of times."

A President's failure to repudiate this pernicious idea put forward in his behalf by a member of his own official household, is a more treacherous blow at the American policy than its original utterance. A President, moreover, who has seen this fundamental party principle threatened with obliteration without protest, either yearns for nomination for a third term, or for a chance for a theatrical refusal of it. That would be still an honor above all other Presidents, election or no election.

No one has ever supposed that the offer of the crown did not tickle Cæsar. Nor was it very long after the crown was offered before the Roman republic was changed into another form of government.

A Bright Young Carolinian.

Asheville Citizen.

It is always pleasant to chronicle the success of North Carolina boys who have gone to other States to make a place for themselves. The first volume of the American and England Enclopedia of Laws is just out, and it is noticed that one of the editors of the work is Lucius P. McGehee, a young North Carolinian. Mr. McGehee is a grand son of Judge Badger, who was in his time one of the most able and distinguished men in the State.

Mr. McGehee was graduated from the University of North Carolina in the class of '87, before he was 20, and Messrs Louis M. Bourne and Haywood Parker, who were classmates of his, tell The Citizen that he had the reputation of being the brightest student at the University. Mr. McGehee has many friends in Asheville, as he lived here in '89 as a teacher at Ravenscroft school, and again in '92 as a teacher at Bingham's.

Mr. McGehee went to New York about three years ago, to practice law, and in these few years has rapidly come to the ront.

A Row in the Clouds.

Clinton Democrat.]

The Fayetteville OBSERVER publishes cards of two former Populists who see no prospect of the accomplishment of any material good by their party, and who will hereafter vote with the Democratic party as long as it stands for silver. These are simply two of the many changes in this direction that have taken place in the State in the recent past.

The dead calm in politics in the rural districts is indicative of disappointment and discouragement over the results of populist-republican fusion. There is nothing in common between the parties to this compact further than division of the offices, and the masses derive no benefit from this.

It is well enough that little noise should be made until the National convention meets. If, then, a sincere and uncompromising friend of silver is nominated for President upon a platform that can be constructed in but one way, the masses of the white men of North Carolina will vote the same ticket this year.

Meeting of Silver Advocates.

Correspondence of the Observer.

The friends and advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will have a meeting at Riverside School House, on the east side of the river, on Saturday night, May 23rd.

Everybody is invited to be present, and able speakers who are earnest and sincere advocates of the white metal will be present and speak. Come out and hear them. SILVERITES.

An Object Lesson for North Carolina.

Here is a part of the report of the recent Democratic State convention in Tennessee :

The delegation to Chicago will vote as a unit for silver. During the afternoon Internal Revenue Collector Bond made an impassioned speech for Cleveland and was so hissed and harrassed that the chair was forced to make many personal appeals to the delegates to allow him to proceed. Bond was prior to his appointment a free silver man.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Riley-Hall Case.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 16, 1896.

EDITOR OBSERVER :—Your report of the termination of this locally famous case does great injustice to the defendants, John R., Isaac and William Hall. The issues submitted to the jury, and the several responses thereto, were, I believe, in the main, if not literally correct. But, when you say "It is a suit by Noel Riley, a legitimate child of John Riley, to invalidate a deed made by his father granting all his property to his illegitimate children," you are not borne out by the facts, and you do a great injustice to the Halls above named.

In the first place, the late John Riley did not "grant all his property" to the Halls, and second place the Halls (grantees in the deed in dispute) are not the illegitimate children of John Riley. There was not a particle of evidence to sustain the published assertion that the deed embraced "all the land owned by John Riley," but on the contrary, in a former trial of this action, Mr. John B. Downing, Riley's administrator, swore positively that it did not, and there was no evidence to the contrary on this trial just ended. As to the Halls' being the illegitimate children of John Riley, it was neither alleged, suggested or proven to be so; no one has ever been heard to say so; no one has ever been heard to say that he thought so, and no one has ever been heard to say that he ever heard of anyone else thinking or suggesting that such was the fact.

Neither was it a "grant" under dispute nor a deed of gift, but an out and out deed bargain and sale for the expressed consideration of twenty five hundred dollars, all of which, according to the testimony of the subscribing witness, was paid to John Riley in full before he executed the deed, Sept. 29th, 1887.

It is of no use to complain at the verdict of a jury, yet as you have published their finding upon the third issue, which was to the effect that John Riley on the day he executed the deed, Sept. 29th, 1887, "was of weak and feeble intellect," I deem to call your attention in this connection to the second issue, where they find that on the very day in question, Sept. 29th, 1887, John Riley "did have sufficient mental capacity to execute a deed."

If one fact found is true how can the others be?

And further, that John Riley was in full possession of his mental faculties during the year 1887, especially September of that year, was sworn to by such men as Maj A. A. McKeethan, B. R. Taylor, W. W. Cole, A. Moore, Needham Ingram, Dr. McDuffie, M. J. Averitt, M. J. Jones and B. S. Horne, nearly all of whom had dealings with him some—B. R. Taylor as late as November 4 and W. W. Cole as late as November 22, 1887,—and Maj. McKethan using the language that he (Riley's) "mind was (not only) clear," but he "*was a man of unusually good sense.*"

I ask that you publish this in reply to your article of yesterday.

JOHN R. HALL.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Programme of Exercises—Address by Vice-President Stevenson.

The exercises of Commencement will begin with the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, May 31, in Gerrard Hall, by Bishop Edward Rondthaler, of the Moravian Church.

The annual meeting of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies will be held Tuesday night, June 2, at 8 o'clock, in their halls. On Wednesday, June 3, the board of trustees will meet in Person Hall at noon; the Senior Class Day exercises will be held at 5 o'clock p. m. in Memorial Hall; the annual contest in oratory between the representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies at 8 o'clock p. m. in Memorial Hall, and the Faculty reception at 10 p. m. in the Gymnasium.

Thursday, June 4, is Commencement Day. The Alumni Association will meet in Gerrard Hall at 10 o'clock. The Commencement exercises will be held in Memorial Hall at 11 o'clock. The graduates will deliver their orations, present their theses and receive their diplomas.

Vice-President Adlai Stevenson will present the diplomas and make an address. A public reception will be given the Vice-President, so that everybody may greet him and shake his hand.

In the afternoon a game of baseball will be played in the Athletic field.

The Glee Club will give its annual concert at 8 p. m. in Gerrard Hall.

Reduced rates will be given on the railroads and special trains will be run on Thursday, June 4, (Commencement Day). Everybody is invited.

GEORGE T. WINSTON, President.

McKinley's Position on Silver.

A Chicago telegram recently gave this:

The Times-Herald prints this conclusive statement as to Major McKinley's position on free coinage:

"A year ago in Thomasville, Ga., Major McKinley, when offered the delegates of the three Southern States if he would declare for free silver, said in the presence of the editor of this journal:

"'If the Republican platform declares for free coinage, I will not be a candidate. I would not run on a free coinage platform.'"

The editor of the Times-Herald, it will be remembered, is H. H. Kohlsaat, one of Mr. McKinley's most intimate friends, and who, next to Mark Hanna, is generally understood to be most competent to speak for the Ohio statesman.

One of the best evidences that Ayer's Hair Vigor is an article of exceptional merit is the fact that the demand for it is constantly increasing. No one who uses this incomparable dressing thinks of trying any other preparation for the hair.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of **AYER'S** Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

To Dr. T. B. Kingsbury.

And thou, benign most venerable one,
Howbeit mine eyes have never met thine own,
But whom nathless I know, by whom an known
As son his father e'en, and father, son,—
Lest ne'er our kindred souls may meet upon
Time's shadow-bourne, this song for thee is thrown
On winds about the world forever blown,
With bravest cheer for thee till life be done!
As with thought fixed on one, each limb astrain,
Sped down the course the Olympian race fleet,
With leaning form and tense hand toward the prize,
So if 'twere mine the goal e'er to attain,
I'd cast the laurel earned before thy feet
For that I raced nerved by thy kingly eyes!

—*Henry Jerome Stockard.*

A SILVERY SONG.

Atlanta Constitution.

It's silver here, and silver there—
It's silver, silver everywhere;
It's silver that is safe and sound—
It's silver makes the world go round.
Cling! cling!
The dollars ring!
They warm the winter, cool the spring!

It's silver here, it's silver there—
The sunshine silvers through the air;
Down in the valley, on the hill,
It's silver, silver, silver still!
Cling! cling!
The dollars ring!
They warm the winter, cool the spring!

Weekly Crop Bulletin.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina Section, for the week ending Saturday, May 16th, 1896, indicate continued unfavorable conditions on account of drought prevailing nearly everywhere, and becoming serious. The week was very warm, with maximum temperatures as high as 96, and the mean 12 degrees per day above normal. There was an excess of sunshine. Though scattered showers occurred on four days the amount of moisture was altogether insufficient for the requirements of crops. Wheat and oats are suffering most severely, and late planted corn and cotton, though the bulk of cotton and corn crop is doing remarkably well. Transplanting tobacco has been greatly hindered, and plants are becoming overgrown. Trees seem to be shedding fruit more than usual.

Eastern District.—The past week was very warm, the maximum temperature reaching ninety-six degrees even at Wilmington, and far too dry. Quite a severe drought is prevailing nearly ever

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY ....MAY 21, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Walter Watson—Hardware.
Bank of Fayetteville—Statement.
T. B. Newberry—Now is the Time.
Fayetteville Ice Company—Ice, Ice.
Cyrus Murphy—C. S. C.—Petitioners' Notice.
Brown Chemical Company—Brown's Iron Bitters.

Duplin county Democratic Convention is called to meet in Kenansville, Saturday, June 20th.

The Ladies Aid Society, of the Methodist Church, will give a Lawn Party in front of the F. M. A. Friday night.

Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis will deliver the address at the tenth annual commencement of Turlington Institute June 3, 1896.

Mr. E. L. Remsberg, with a large force of men, last Tuesday, put in position the second of two elegant marble imposing slabs, with which he contracted to supply the OBSERVER office.

We are endebted to Miss Lottie Temple Thornton, one of the graduating class, for an invitation to the commencement exercises of the Salem Female Academy at Salem May 23rd to 28th.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the commencement of the Jonesboro High School May 24th to 26th. Also an invitation to the commencement of Littleton Female College, May 27th to 28th.

The Crew place, 54 acres, sold Monday at auction to J. P. Thomson in part about 28 acres, for $400; to Joshua Council, in part about an acre and a quarter, for $25, and the remainder to Mrs. Alice S. Huske for $300.

A Large Rattler.

Mr. A. D. McGill dropped in Friday and presented us with a rattle of 10 buttons taken from a rattle-snake, four feet long, that he killed yesterday in a field about 200 yards from his residence.

Mr. Gaster Honored.

Mr. W. D. Gaster was elected by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows last week, one of the Trustees of the proposed Orphan's Home. This was a high compliment indeed.

Insane Woman.

Louisa Refus, a colored woman who was recently discharged from the Insane Asylum at Raleigh and shortly after was committed to jail, was on Monday sent to the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

The Episcopal Council.

Rev. Isaac Hughes, accompanied by his wife, Rev. Joseph N. Starr and Judge R. P. Buxton, left Wednesday to attend the Episcopal Council of the Diocese of East Carolina, which meets in St. James' church, Wimington, this morning. This afternoon Dr. and Mr. T. D. Haigh, and Messrs. F. R. Rose and B. R. Huske will leave to attend the council.

Four Inches of Hail.

Mr. Langdon Jones, who runs on the Bennettsville division of the C. F. & Y. V., informs us that between Bennettsville and Tatum Sunday a tremendous hail storm swept over that whole section, covering the ground four inches deep. It is feared that great damage was done to the growing crops. A severe hail storm is also reported as having occurred between here and Lillington.

Died.

Miss Fannie Vaughn died at ten o'clock Tuesday night at the residence of Mr. Neill Clark in 71st. Miss Vaughn, who was in her 60th year, was a devout member of the Methodist church. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her death.

The funeral will take place from the house this morning and the remains will be intered in the Gee cemetery.

Record Broken.

Mr. J. C. Thomson, Jr., rode from Bolton's via the bicycle path, a distance of 7¾ miles, in 24 minutes Sunday evening. This is fast time, considering the nature of the country through which the path, just constructed and therefore very imperfect, runs.

Last week this same young gentleman rode from Lumber Bridge, a distance of 18 miles, in one hour and forty minutes.

Police News.

Chas. McIntyre Tuesday finished his term of imprisonment for costs and upon taking the Insolvent oath was set at liberty.

Louis and Geo. Godwin were arrested Tuesday on a warrant charging them with shooting off pistols and making noisy demonstrations on Haymount.

It has become a frequent occurrence for drunken persons to shout and fire pistols on their way home over Haymount.

A Big Fight Over a Big Strawberry.

Martha Williams, Mag Huske, Mary Blackman, Jessie Blackman, Daisy Horton and Georgiana Carpenter, all colored, were tried Tuesday evening before Squire Overby and fined, for fighting.

Friday morning they were picking strawberries in Mr. W. D. Smith's patch on Haymount, when the six, at the same moment spied a strawberry, described by one of the witnesses to have been as big as a guinea egg. A simultaneous dive was made for the monster. Six kinky heads bumped together at the same time, but Daisy Horton happened to land with her mouth on the prize, and without much trouble caused it to disappear. Martha Williams, the bell-wether of the flock, tried to shake it out of the girl's mouth, but too late; it was out of sight. Becoming infuriated, she slapped the girl, whereupon the flock paired off and a general battle ensued, and raged all day with varying success. When a truce was called there were many ugly scars to be counted, souvenirs of brick bats, finger nails, tin buckets and muscular demonstrations generally.

A Great Convenience.

The first thing that now confronts one as he enters the Post Office by the Donaldson street door is a large stamp window, where stamps can be purchased at all hours of the day. Heretofore stamps could be procured at the mail delivery window only.

Off for Europe.

Revs. Dr. Hill, D. D., W. B. Arrowood and Jas. Sprunt sailed Saturday on the Cunard Steamer Etruria for Liverpool, England. These gentlemen, all well known in Fayetteville, will make a tour of Europe before going to Glascow to attend the Pan-Presbyterian Convention, which meets in June.

Death of Mrs. Benbow.

Mrs. Benbow, wife of our former townsman, Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, died in Greensboro Sunday night. Her death was the result of blood-poisoning from an operation. She was in her 61st year. She was the eldest daughter of the late David Scott, and married Dr. Benbow in 1857. She leaves one son and two daughters. The deceased was a most estimable Christian and was beloved by all who knew her. Her remains were interred in Green Hill Cemetery, Greensboro, this morning at 9 o'clock.

A Good One

Mr. Jno. McDuffie and convert Brock, Saturday evening in front of the Observer office.

McDuffie—So Mr. Brock I see you have gone back to the Democratic party. 'Suppose you could not do enough devilment in our party. (Here John's yellow horse which was hitched to a tree near by chuckled audibly.)

Convert Brock.—See here Jno. McDuffie, the only meanness I ever did was while I was in the Populist party. Why sir, I was even charged with stealing, they thought I was so mean. (In justice to Mr. Brock and the Populist party, we will state that he was exonerated of the charge.)

The Presbyterian Institute--Its Next Meeting in Fayettevile July 31st.

The Institute Committee will hold its next meeting May 26, in this city.

The committee met in Lumber Bridge last Tuesday. There were present: Rev. Hugh Craig, Rev. A. J. McKelway and Rev. J. S. Black, with Elders J. W. McLauchlin, L. McDonald and J. D. Malloy. Rev. W. F. Thorn and Rev. S. M. Rankin were also present.

The Lumber Bridge News says:

Much work was done preparatory for the next meeting of the Institute, which opens on the night of the 31st of July. Mrs. Wilbur Hall, of Fayetteville, was chosen pianist and D. P. McGeechy as leader of the singing. The more prominent figures of the programme are to be Rev. Messrs. Wm. Black, E. G. Smith, D.D., and J. B. Shearer, D D. Rev. Drs. Strickler and Daniel are to be among the speakers who will make addresses.

Meeting of Board of Aldermen.

The City Fathers met Friday in Mayor Cook's office with only one member absent.

Mr. Jno. X. Smith was elected Tax Lister for the ensuing year. The election of a sexton for the cemetery was deferred until next meeting. Forty dollars was appropriated for a bridge across Blount's Creek, on Cool Spring Street, leading to Poe & Co's brick yard.

An Ordinance was passed prohibiting police from entering Saloons, except when called for duty, under a penalty of a fine for first offense and expulsion for second offense. An exception is made as to the Chief of Police, he being allowed to make the rounds of the bar rooms at certain hours.

Mayor Cook presented the Budget showing that $12,300 was the Revenue for all purposes. He stated that of this sum $1,300 could be expended on Lights, the balance being required to meet Interest on Bonds, Sinking Fund and the ordinary expenses.

The Dupont Case.

The Dupont case referred to editorially and which has a local interest imparted to it by the circumstanes mentioned in our article and referred to by Senator Gray in a manner so complimentary to one of Fayetteville's distinguished sons, was decided yesterday adversely to Mr. Dupont and in consonance with the argument so ably presented forty years ago by Governor Winslow. To-day's dispatches contain the following:

"The Dupont election case, from the State of Delaware, was taken up and debated until 5 o'clock. The result of all the legal and constitutional aggruments for and against was that the Republican Senators, to a man, voted in favor of the claim; that the Democrats voted just as unanimously against it, and that the Populists allied themselves solidly on the Democratic side—making the vote on the amendment which declared that Mr. Dupont was not entitled to the seat, 31 to 30. A second vote on the resolution thus amended resulted in exactly the same figures."

Rapid Transit.

Saturday evening Manager Boyd of the Commercial Cable Telegraph Company handed us, but too late for that day's paper, a telegram which was on its way around the world.

The accuracy with which he took it, and the neatness of the four type written foolscap sized paper shows him to be an expert at his business. It was the oration on the "progress and future of electricity" by Mr. Chauncey Depew, to an audience of about 10,000 people assembled in the hall of the National Electrical Exposition, New York city, to demonstrate the promptness of modern telegraphic service, a message written by Dr. Depew and addressed to Mr. Edward D. Adams, President of Carteret General Electric Company, and transmitted over the limes and connections of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company from New York, via Chicago, Los Angele, San Francisco, Vancouver, Winnepeg, and Canso, to London and back, via Boston to New York, a distance of 28,000 miles in forty minutes.

Dr. McNeill, who returned from St. Louis last week, says that one of the grandest sights he ever beheld was the seemingly endless fields of growing wheat. A sea of waving green as boundless to the eye as the ocean.

A Disgusted Yankee.

A Northern man and a Republican, a Mr. Baker, of Fall River, Mass., arrived in the city Monday with his eyes opened. Mr. Baker was sitting in front of the La Fayette Hotel listening to a number of gentlemen discussing politics. He suddenly arose from his seat and said: "Gentlemen, you are all strangers to me, but if you will allow it, I want to unburden my mind of an humble thought. I was born and reared in Massachusetts, the hot bed of abolition, and have been taught to believe all my life that the Republicans and negroes were badly treated by the Democrats of the South, in fact that they were still little better than slaves. Last Friday I stopped in a Southern city, the city of Raleigh, for the first time in my life. I heard that there was a Republican State convention in session and I went, charged with sympathy for the oppressed Republicans. I stood and gazed at that howling, seething, cursing mob, and but a few moments was sufficient to convince me that if this was Republicanism in the South, then God deliver her from it Boys, I am a Southern Democrat in heart and spirit if not by residence."

A Picture.

Any citizen of Fayetteville who attended the recent Republican county convention at the Market House and there saw a pale faced young man, with tightly compressed lips—a mere boy in looks as well as in age—battling against the Republican machine, with Neill Waddill at its head, could not fail to recognize the same young man in the Raleigh News and Observer's graphic account of the announcement of Russell's nomination. There, a young man with pale face and disappointed look stood leaning on the chairman's table just after the seventh ballot had been announced, protesting against the unfairness of Russell's nomination, and when silenced by the chairman, his wrath broke loose, and cursing Mott, strode from the hall. It was, of course, Oliver Dockery, Jr. We trust that this campaign has taught the Dockerys a lesson and that henceforth they will renounce a party whose methods and doings would disgrace even a barbaric country. Russell is no better than an anarchist. His purpose is to inflame the negroes against the whites and the country people against the town people.

This man surely cannot be Governor of North Carolina.

Special Rates.

Agents of the C. F. & Y. V. are authorized to apply a rate of one first-class fare in the sale of round trip tickets to Memphis, Tenn., on account of the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, May 21st.

The C. F. & Y. V. will sell round trip tickets to Guilford College on account of the commencement exercises May 21st, at the following rates: From Fayetteville, $3.15; Maxton, $3.00.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Greensboro, N. C., on account of commencement Greensboro Female College, May 26 27. Rate from Fayetteville, $3.75; Maxton, $4.85; Wilmington, $6.05.

On account of the commencement exercises at the University of North Carolina, May 31st to June 3rd, the C. F. & Y. V. will sell round trip tickets as follows: From Fayetteville, $4.90; Maxton, $6.20; Sanford, $3.60; Wilmington, $6.90.

On account of the commencement of Greensboro Female College, May 26-27, the C. F. & Y. V. will sell low rate round trip tickets to Greensboro, from Fayetteville $3.75.

Also, on account of commencement of Biddle University, colored, Charlotte, N. C., May 29 to June 3.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets for Chapel Hill, N. C., on account of Commencement exercises at the State University, May 31st to June 3rd, with final limit June 5th. Rate from Wilmington, $6.90; Maxton, $6.20; Fayetteville, $4.90.

Judge MacRae.

Correspondence of the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—Here and there throughout the State one may hear on the streets, and read in the press, commendatory mention of Hon. Jas. C. MacRae, as one whose ability, experience and political prominence mark him as a fit Gubernatorial leader in the great struggle which the North Carolina Democracy will be called upon to make this fall, to avert the grave evils menaced in a return to Republican rule—and I feel certain that the OBSERVER will take pleasure in being the medium for a word to the people of this section in behalf of this worthy son of Cumberland.

As Judge of the Superior and Justice of the Supreme courts of this State, he has illustrated his great ability as a jurist and his unimpeachable integrity as a citizen, while in the halls of legislation, on the stump in many a hard-fought canvass, and in the grave councils of the party, he has approved himself as one whom the Democracy would make no mistake in investing with the leadership.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 20th.

THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE
Is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.
FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the Red Z on every package. You won't find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Municipal Committees.

Mayor Cook has announced the following committees:

Streets—B. R. Taylor, C. B. McMillan, W. S. Maultsby, R. McMillan, J. G. Hollingsworth, W. F. Campbell, J. B. Underwood, Jr.

On Finance—The Mayor, J. A. Pemberton, A. A. McKethan, R. McMillan, L Huske.

On Water—W. F. Campbell, D. A. McMillan, J. B. Underwood, Jr., J. G. Hollingsworth, T. T. Wright.

On Bridges—A. A. McKethan, D. A. McMillan, W. S. Maultsby, A. B. Raiford, J. A. Pemberton.

On Market House and Warehouse—R. L. Holland, W. F. Campbell, R. McMillan, A. A. McKethan, J. A. Pemberton.

On Railroads—C. B. McMillan, B. L. Taylor, L. Huske, W. S. Maultsby, R. L. Holland.

On Cemetery—W. F. Campbell, A. B. Raiford, R. McMillan, T. T. Wright, B. R. Taylor.

Laws and Ordinances—The Mayor, L. Huske, J. B. Underwood, Jr., R. L. Holland W. F. Campbell.

On Lights—R. McMillan, C. B. McMillan, A. A. McKethan, B. R. Taylor, L. Huske.

Police—The Mayor, J. A. Pemberton, R. L. Holland, C. B. McMillan, J. G. Hollingsworth.

A Notable Change.

Here is a notable case of the Anglo-Saxon recoiling from the result of Republican rule as we know it in the South. A Sunday's telegram from Goldsboro says:

James H. Holt, Jr., the young cotton manufacturer, who recently went over to the Republican party, because he was an advocate of protection, and was made a delegate to the St. Louis convention, is in the city to day by chance, and here met and viewed the returning Republican forces from the State convention that last night nominated Russell for Governor. In consequence, he publishes in the Goldsboro Daily Argus the following letter, which speaks for itself:

"EDITOR ARGUS:—It is an old saying, but a true one, that 'self preservation is the first law of nature.' Acting on this principle from a mistaken standpoint of view as to in what consisted my preservation as a purely business question, I have of late lent my aid and influence to the furtherance of the policy of protection championed by McKinley, and advocated by the Republican party, and I have gone so far as to permit myself to be named as a delegate from the Fifth, my resident district, to the St. Louis National convention. But, Mr. Editor, to-day in the city of Goldsboro on my way home from the session of the Mystic Shrine in New bern, I am greeted by a scene that gives me pause, and deeper reflection than heretofore. I have read of the scenes and experiences of 1868 as we read of the other dark epochs in history; but, reared since that time, growing up under the benign influence of Democracy and enjoying only the pacific blessings and elevating experiences that appertain to its supremacy, I could not comprehend what 'The men of old endured' nor could my mind formulate a picture so dark as their words painted.

"But to day in Goldsbore I am able to approximate from what Democracy has delivered the State and to what we are again trending. I am greeted here by a seething, surging mass of conglomerated humanity, howling negroes and exultant white men arm in arm, bearing aloft a banner with the painted picture of 'D. L. Russell, our choice for governor,' and with McKinley badges 'on the side.' And this is the party with which I have become allied and this is the ilk, negro and all, with which I am to consort at St. Louis. 'My God! Abernethy!' Never.

"I hereby recant, adjure, abhor my affiliations with this party that fosters and glories in such scenes in North Carolina.

"I believe, Mr. Editor, in honest money, sound money if you will, honest values and in 'our' turn at protection to the infant manufacturing industries of the South, but what would industry, however much exorted, amount to in a State dominated by Russell and his mob of howling savages.

"Yes, Mr. Editor, there is protection and there is protection, and for that greater protection I hereby withdraw as a delegate to the St. Louis convention, renounce my affiliations with the Republican party, only just begun, I am happy to say, and return an humble but earnest worker in the ranks of Democracy for white supremacy in North Carolina, good government economically administered and home protection.

"Very truly,

J. H. HOLT, JR."

[Mr. Holt is a brother of our esteemed friend, Mr. Walter Holt, of this city. His action is very important, as indicating that of the true North Carolinians who set their State's interest above what they conceive to be their own.—OBSERVER.]

LUMBER BRIDGE.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Every one is expecting a pleasant time the 21st inst. Reduced rates on the C. F. & Y. V. to the commencement have been promised. The freights to Fayetteville and Bennettsville meet here about 12-45 p. m. This will enable those pressed for time to take in part of the commencement. Ample preparations have been made by Hotel McDonald for a large crowd. The rates for board and lodging are very reasonable indeed. Mr. D. McDiarmid is chief marshal, and has put everything in order.

Rheumatism and scrofulous diseases find no home where there is a vigorous circulation of pure blood. Johnson's Sarsaparilla and Celery makes pure blood. Note the price, large bottles, 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Don't bolt your food, it irritates your stomach. Choose digestible food and chew it. Indigestion is a dangerous sickness. Proper care prevents it. Shaker Digestive Cordial cures it. That is the long and short of indigestion. Now, the question is: Have *you* got indigestion? Yes, if you have pain or discomfort after eating, headache, dizziness, nausea, offensive breath, heartburn, langour, weakness, fever, jaundice, flatulence, loss of appetite, irratability, constipation, etc. Yes, if you have indigestion. To cure it, take Shaker Digestive Cordial. The medicinal herbs and plants of which Shaker Digestive Cordial is composed, help to digest the food in your stomach; help to strengthen your stomach. When your stomach is strong, care will keep it so. Shaker Digestive Cordial is for sale by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

"Ten persons out of a dozen are invalids,' says a recent medical authority. At least eight of these ten, it is safe to allow, are suffering from some form of blood-disease which a persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would be sure to cure. Then don't be an invalid.

The Time for Building

Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists. 25c.

People and their Movements.

Miss Carrie Mallett is visiting relatives in Wilmington.

Mr. Jno. McLean, and sister, Miss Fannie, are visiting relatives in Lillington.

Mr. Lloyd Whitted, of Prospect Hall, Bladen county, is on a visit to his aunt, Mrs. D. H. Ray.

Misses Fannie and Eva Willis, of Wilmington, are on a visit to Mrs. Ijams, on Gillespie street.

Mrs. J. T. Gibbs and children, of Rockingham, are on a visit to Mrs. Gibbs mother, Mrs. Overbaugh.

Miss Carrie May Dockery, one of North Carolina's most popular belles, is expected here on a visit about the 1st of June.

Miss Sue Borden, whose visit to Miss May Broadfoot has given so much pleasure to the young people of Fayetteville, return ed to Goldsboro this morning.

Mr. A. S. Hall returned this morning from Hayne, Sampson county, where he delivered the Commencement address before the Hayne High School.

Messrs. James Kyle and Edwin Roby returned this morning from Mt. Airy, where they have been taking photographic views of the beautiful scenery adjacent to the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Fayetteville, N. C, Post Office May 18, 1896—Unclaimed.

A—Jim Andrews.
B—James Blackburn, Mrs. Laura Bain, C. O. Black, Mrs. Maggie Baker, Adam Blackman, Tillie Blackmond, Mrs. Eliza Baine, Sarah Black, Mrs. Martha Bailey, Edward Britt, Miss J. T. Broadus, John D. Brown, W. A. Brown, Wm. Bullard, George Bunce, Miss Marion Buxton, R. H. Bullard, Alice Bluington.
C—Mary Liza Carr, James Carrol. Simon Clark, Rev. E. R. Carver, Josie Calvin, Miss Lula Crumpler and Bros., Mrs. Sudie Crumpler, Lula Crumpler, J. C. Culbreth.
D—B. A. Darden, M. Douglas.
E—Joe Elfrink, Jas. H. Easterling, W. H. Ellis, Noah Elliott.
F—Mrs. Lucy Fuller, Mrs. R sela Fenite.
G—Alex. Gates, J. H. Gardner, J. R. Green, Carrus S. Garrason.
H—Ella Hill, Maria Howel, Clarence Holmes, Mrs. Nannie Horn, Joel C. Hales.
J—William Jestus, Mrs. Bryant Jones, Katie Jones.
K—Mrs. Sophie Kelly.
M—Louise Maxwell, Hester McCoy. Jack Miller, Miss Vallie Miller (2). Jerry Moore, Alex McLaurin, Susan McKay, Rancy McNeill, Mary A. McKethan, Mary Alice McQueen, Mrs. Harriett Maxwell.
O—A. H. Olson.
P—T. J. Parker.
R—Mr. Allie Randel, Miss Tilers Reggins, R. L. Rogers, John A. Riddle.
S—Kattie Shaw, Rufus Smith, Rev. C K. Smith.
T—Frank Terry.
W—Rev. W. C. Welsh, Ophelia Williams, Miss S. J. Williams, Edith Williams, Miss Eliza J. Winslow, H. H. Williams, Archie Wright.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised.

W. D. GASTER, Postmaster.

Convention Dates.

Republican National Convention, St. Louis, June 16.

Democratic National Convention, Chicago, July 7.

Populist National Convention, St. Louis, July 22.

Democratic State Convention, Raleigh, June 25.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gaillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. I was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told that I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store

Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Seedtime

The successful farmer has learned by experience that some grains require far different soil than others. He knows that a great deal depends on right planting at the right time. No use complaining in summer that a mistake was made in spring. *Decide before seed-time.* The best time to treat coughs and colds is before the seeds or germs, of consumption have begun their destructive work. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, promptly cures lung and throat troubles. *Do not neglect your cold.*

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (*Ask your doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable*—always *uniform*—always *contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.*

Insist on Scott's Emulsion, with trade-mark of man and fish.

Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 7th day of May, 1896

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,		$ 46,000 00
All other loans and discounts,		239,681 76
Overdrafts,		936 27
Banking House,		6,000 00
Other real estate,		10,188 47
Furniture and fixtures,		2,000 00
Current expenses		2,093 94
U. S. Bonds (par value),	10,000 00	
Other Stocks, Bonds and mortgages,	5,953 91	
Premium on Bonds,	1,587 50	
Due from Banks,	30,177 83	
Cash items,	9,430 94	
Gold Coin,	14,500 00	
Silver Coin,	19,031 29	
National Bank notes,	5,000 00	
United States Notes,	17,780 00	
		113,461 47
Total,		$420,361 91

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 238,800 00
Undivided profits,	6,758 60
Deposits subject to check,	172,884 77
Due to Banks,	1,569 8
Cashier's Checks outstanding,	350 00
Total,	$420,361 91

I, J. C. Haigh, Cashier of the above-named Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 14th day of May, 1896.

GEO. G. MYROVER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
H. W. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR., } Directors.
R. M. NIMOCKS,

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE COMPANY

Are now prepared to furnish Ice at their new quarters, Welsh Building, Franklin Street.

ICE DELIVERED AT ALL HOURS.

90

LOOK UP THE FRIEND
—OF THE—
Farmer, Trucker,
—AND—
LABORING MAN.
You will find him in the
HAY STREET GROCER,
And the Excellence of the
MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, TOBACCO,
And other Good Things,
with the careful attention to your wants is his best guarantee to one and all.
A. S. HUSKE.
Commission Merchant and Headquarters for Truckers' Supplies.

All accounts due H. R. Novitzky and assigned to me, if not paid by

June 1st, 1896,

Will be advertised for thirty days and sold at public auction.

R. M. NIMOCKS,
Assignee
of H. R. Novitzky.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
—AND—
FERTILIZERS.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets January 1, 1896, - $43,560,073.
H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
Fayetteville, N. C.
daw-tf

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Lumber and Building Material
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS.
Farming Implements
OF ALL KINDS,
Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.
SIX FT. WIRE NETTING,
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL.
Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.
Agent for the Frick Company Engines and Machinery.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.
Yours Respectfully,
WALTER WATSON.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

NOW IS THE TIME!
We are making Summer Suits, Pants, Coats and Vests, at greatly reduced prices. We Measure and Cut by the "Hunter" Chart and Rules, and use no other. We never fail on a good fit.
T. B. NEWBERRY, Manager,
No. 13 Gillespie Street.
May 15, 1896. wkly-21

CROCKERY!
CROCKERY!!
At McMillan's Building.
CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE; ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;
HANGING LAMPS,
AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
D. A. McMILLAN.
ap9 tf

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"
COUPON.
Buck's, Jr., Range
—AND—
Childs' Sewing Machine
CONTEST.
Awarded July 1, 1896.
Cut this out and preserve

On first July, 1896, we will give the girl, not over 14 years of age, who returns us the greatest number of our
BUCK STOVE AND RANGE COUPONS,
the beautiful Buck's Jr., Range—valued at $12 00.
To the girl bringing us next largest number, we will give the Child's Sewing Machine—valued at $7.50.
Both on exhibition at our store.
These Coupons will be found from time to time in the Daily and Weekly OBSERVER, the N. C. Baptist, the Sampson Democrat, the County Union, and and at our Store.
The Coupons issued from our Store will be to Cash Customers, one Coupon for each purchase amounting to 25 cents, except to purchasers of Buck's Stoves and Ranges. These will be awarded 8 Coupons to the One Dollar.
Now, little girls, you must be truthful, and if your mothers want to buy new Stoves tell them "Buck's are the BEST."
Keep your Coupons together, put them in a package, mark your name, age and the number of Coupons you have on the pakage, and send them to us by the 30th of June.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Assignee's Sale.

On Saturday, May 30th, 1896, by virtue of the power contained in the deed of assignment made to me by E. F. Moore of date November 5th, 1890, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., the following valuable Real estate:

1. The House and Lot on Haymount, adjoining Mrs. Evans, Col. Broadfoot and others, known as the Residence of the late E. F. Moore.
2. The lot opposite containing about ½ acre, known as the Garden Lot.
3. About 1,100 acres in Carver's Creek Township, known as the Wicker Land, described in a deed from A. Wicker and wife to E. F. Moore.
4. A Tract of Land in 71st Township containing 150 acres, known as the Wright land.

Terms: Cash.

J. B. STARR, Assignee.

April 29, '96 [1d-wky 4t]

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.
Before the Clerk.

Wm. Clark, Administrator of Turner McNair and Mark McNair.

—vs.—

Andrew J. McNair, David McNeill and wife Caroline, James McNair and wife Annie, Emma Dodson, Lula Dodson, John Dodson and Walter Dodson.

The defendants above named will take notice that a summons has been duly issued, and petition filed in this action, asking for an order to sell the real estate of *Turner* McNair, for the purpose of paying off liens thereon, and debts of said Turner McNair, deceased; and that said petition will be heard at the Court House in Fayetteville on Monday, July 6, 1896. CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.

May 18, 1896. 92d1-w6

The same expense and labor that will sow poor seeds will plant and cultivate
Peter Henderson's Seeds
WHICH NEVER DISAPPOINT.
A full supply at
HORNE'S DRUG STORE.
d48-wtf

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.
Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

FANCY BAKERY
—AND—
RESTAURANT
HAY STREET,
(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,
Ice Cream Parties and Festivals
Furnished on Short Notice.
W. F. RAIFORD,
FAYETTEVILLE.

READER,
It is no trouble to satisfy the greatest demand of nature and thereby prepare yourself for the duties and pleasures of life by calling at
A. GARRASON'S.
—HIS STOCK OF—
Fresh, - Seasonable - Groceries
IS IMMENSE.
A trial order will convince anyone that
A. GARRASON
Handles Nothing But First Class Groceries
AS CHEAP AS SUCH GOODS CAN BE SOLD
ALWAYS FRESH
And of the Best Quality,
are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries,
FLOUR, BACON,
HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.
SEED IRISH POTATOES.
C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ED. R. McKETHAN,
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April 29, 1880. tf

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Democratic Presidential Chances.

A recent Washington letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer gives some very important calculations, as follows:

It is now generally conceded among politicians of both parties that the Chicago national convention will by a decided majority decide for a free coinage platform, and nominate a candidate who holds these views. The administration politicians are of course very anxious to defeat such a policy, and one of the methods they employ is the preparation of tables intended to show that on a free coinage platform the Democrats are bound to be beaten in the presidential election. How the democracy is to have any possible show on the other or gold standard they do not undertake to explain. For a long time past it has seemed as if the administration element would be content and happy if they could capture the Chicago convention, as then, even if the election went by default to the Republicans, they would in any event have a gold standard man in the presidential chair. In fact, nobody seemed to think that the Democrats had any chance of electing a president until it became apparent a few days ago that the silver men were going to run the Chicago convention.

Since then a very hopeful feeling has prevailed here and predictions of democratic success in November made by the most sagacious and well balanced politicians have been frequently made. With such an issue confronting them instead of the tariff, the Republicans have abated a good deal of their former confidence, and their leaders feel that they have a severe and doubtful struggle before them, even if they carry the east solid for the gold candidate.

The administration tables, in order to make out a case, put several States in the republican column which are claimed to be democratic on a square free coinage issue, and a still larger number of electoral votes in the doubtful column, which would be probably lost on a gold standard platform.

It is admitted that a declaration at Chicago for free coinage would attract to the democratic party a very large number of Populists, who left the Democracy on account of Wall street leadership; also a large number of silver Republicans in the Pacific coast and mountain States, as well as the Mississippi valley, and also the entire membership of the independent silver party which a few months ago nominated Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, for president. These great accessions cannot be dismissed or put aside in any intelligent estimate of the campaign, and they are now giving pause and anxious thought to the shrewd Republican managers.

The following may, in view of such reenforcements, be accepted as a very conservative estimate for the democracy in case of a free coinage platform and candidate of the electoral votes to be cast for the Democrats and for the Republicans, with the doubtful list of the fairly debatable States.

VOTERS OF THE STATES.

	Dem.	Rep.	Doubt.
Alabama	11	..	..
Arkansas	8	..	..
California	9	..	..
Colorado	4	..	..
Connecticut	..	6	..
Delaware	..	3	..
Florida	4	..	..
Georgia	13	..	..
Idaho	3	..	..
Illinois	..	..	24
Indiana	15	..	..
Iowa	..	..	13
Kansas	10	..	..
Kentucky	13	..	..
Louisiana	8	..	..
Maine	..	6	..
Maryland	..	..	8
Massachusetts	..	15	..
Michigan	..	..	14
Minnesota	..	9	..
Mississippi	9	..	..
Missouri	17	..	..
Montana	3	..	..
Nebraska	8	..	..
Nevada	3	..	..
New Hampshire	..	4	..
New Jersey	..	..	10
New York	..	36	..
North Carolina	11	..	..
North Dakota	3	..	..
Ohio	..	..	23
Oregon	..	..	4
Pennsylvania	..	32	..
Rhode Island	..	4	..
South Carolina	9	..	..
South Dakota	4	..	..
Tennessee	12	..	..
Texas	15	..	..
Utah	3	..	..
Vermont	..	4	..
Virginia	12	..	..
Washington	4	..	..
West Virginia	6	..	..
Wisconsin	..	12	..
Wyoming	3	..	..
Total	220	131	96

The number of votes necessary to elect is 224.

SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

In this calculation New York is conceded to the Republicans, although their party losses by the Raines liquor bill, Rooseveltism and other isms would probably more than counterbalance Wall street defections to the Democracy. If these losses should balance each other the State would be naturally Democratic. In Michigan and Illinois the silver feeling is rampant regardless of party, and the Democrats would have the best chance of success. Iowa would also be a fairly debatable State on the silver issue, unless Mr. Allison should be the Republican nominee.

As the silver issue is thus pressed rapidly to the front, the tariff is relegated to the rear. It is a matter of history that in Presidential fights only one great issue occupies the minds of the American voters. If McKinley should be nominated he will have to give up his Ohio silver straddle, quit all tariff talk and come out squarely for gold—no matter if it kills him in the election and stultifies his entire record.

The administration statisticians are so far not able to specify a single State that they could carry for the Democracy on the gold standard line. If in the East they attempted to win electoral votes on such an issue, the Republicans would reply that they had as a party successfully demonetized silver as far back as 1873—that it was their thunder, and that this was merely a fraudulent attempt of Democrats to pirate their patent. The Republicans would in such a case have a walk-over, as they are unquestionably the original Jacobs, and entitled to priority of invention. The logic of a gold standard declaration at Chicago, or even a straddle of the issue, would be the election of the Republican candidate, and the voters would certainly look at it that way. The prospect of a silver platform at Chicago, on the other hand, is sadly disturbing the Belshazzar feasts of the administration and the Republican leaders, and makes worthless all theri calculations.

Our North Carolina Dentists of the Highest Rank.

Raleigh correspondence Charlotte Observer.

That was quite a marked compliment which was paid the North Carolina dentists at Richmond this week. Three of them, it seems, were selected to do the most important things on the programme. The three were Drs. Hunter, Alexander and Everitt. These gentlemen stand in the very fore front of their profession.

Henry Watterson.

Nashville (Tenn.) Sun.

A story, sensational and pathetic, comes from a neighboring city. It is sensational, in that it bears evidence of the methods to which the gold power resorts to silence whom it fears; the pathetic feature is that a great journalist and superb intellect should be bullied and crushed into submission and a false attitude before the world.

The story relates to Henry Watterson, once a Tennesseean, who, as editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal for the past quarter of a century, has won a national reputation as a brilliant writer and a profound thinker, and who in the political arena has achieved a distinction second to that of no man for fearless and powerful advocacy of the principles in which his faith was grounded.

Who that has attended a national Democratic convention since 1876 has not felt his attention riveted upon the dashing Kentucky champion of tariff reform, and as he listened to the burning words that fell from the lips of eloquence, and witnessed the great devotee of the star-eyed goddess in the full fledge of his glory and his genius and his power, has not, with mind filled with admiration and heart aglow, acknowledged himself to be in the presence of a leader?

That was Watterson the superb.

But now, alas! how has the mighty fallen!

His country bleeds in the midst of political strife; his people are engaged in a contest the issue of which means life or death, but they look in vain for the valiant Henry. The advancing hosts of right move on without him. That toss of the well-maned head, indescribably Wattersonian and delightfully eloquent, which in times gone by was worth a thousand slogans, is now but a dream of the past; the clarion voice once so productive of enthusiasm is hushed: the trenchant pen, which was wont to go to the very vitals of corruption, is chained; sealed are flowing ink wells of his mind into which that pen was never dipped but to carry conviction and inspire courage; and Watterson, "Wandering Minstrel," has gone to Europe.

The story which is about to be related is vouched for by responsible parties, and, taking in connection various circumstances, bears all the marks of truth.

Mr. Watterson was in this neighboring city referred to for the purpose of delivering a lecture. After the lecture he was entertained at a political club. He was called on for a speech, and asked for something on the financial question. He replied: "I am nothing more than a wandering minstrel; my mouth is no better than a negro slave's."

Subsequently on the same occasion when good cheer had risen to its height, the great editor became confidential and to a friend who asked him the explanation of his enigmatical remark, he related his unhappy experience with the gold power.

He said that all his life he had been a free silver man; that he believed it was right and would always believe so. He said that about two years ago he had written a free silver editorial for the Courier Journal. The man who has the controlling interest in the paper heard of the editorial, came down to the office and "killed it."

Then Mr. Watterson, in his wrath, announced that he would resign.

The owner would not hear of the magic name of Watterson being divorced from the Courier-Journal. He said that the paper must support the gold standard, but that Mr. Watterson must remain as editor. The condition he proposed was that Mr. Watterson need not write a line if he did not choose to do so; that he could go where he pleased, but under no circumstances was he ever to open his mouth on silver.

Mr. Watterson said that his financial condition was such that he felt forced to accept the terms laid down. Since that time he has written some for the paper, but never on the financial question.

William Tell Outdone.

New York World.

It was unfortunate for Dan Young's bull pup—the Bruiser—that he came within the purview of William Adams's five-shooter, and it was fortunate for Dan Young himself that Adams can just graze the skin of a man's ear at 100 yards. Otherwise Dan Young, instead of the bull pup, would now be tasting the joys of the other world.

Riverhead, L. I., looks upon William Adams as a William Tell at eighty-five pounds. William had always been a dead shot at a flying mark, and that was why the electors of Riverhead elected him deputy sheriff at the last polling.

William Tell shot the apple from the head of his child. Adams shot Bruiser from the shoulder of the owner. This discounts Tell by ten points.

Bruiser had always enjoyed the respect of the community until in a playful mood it bit the hand of John Burns's child. Then Bruiser's fate was sealed.

At the hotel that night the local celebrities met to solemnly try Bruiser for attempted murder "Guilty," said the jury, and Bruiser was accordingly sentenced to death. The court records show that he received the verdict with a composure that would have put the illustrious Danny Driscoll to shame, and followed his owner out of court with a defiant wag of his tail. His owner swore.

Justice Stackpole duly recorded the verdict of the jury, and issued an order for his execution forthwith. "You're a dead shot, William," he said to Adams; "you'd better carry out the sentence of the law."

Young sat in his front garden yesterday afternoon reading the paper, while Bruiser was peacefully snapping at an imaginary fly, when Adams appeared on the scene.

"I warn ye to let that dog alone," said Young, starting to his feet, and both dog and master snarled in sympathy.

"The brute bit a child. I've got a warrant to shoot him, and he dies!" said Adams, levelling his revolver at Bruiser's head. Bruiser skipped out of sight behind his master.

"Will you shoot him now?" growled Young, catching up the dog and placing in on his left shoulder. "You can't hit him without hitting me, and the law won't allow you to hit me."

And with those words he started on a run towards the house.

"I'll bet a fair-sized roll that I'll send a bullet through that dog's brain without touching you," said Adams, cocking his revolver. Young laughed.

Young and Bruiser were now twenty-five yards away. Adams had quietly measured the distance, and, as Young put his foot on the stoop of the house, levelled the pistol.

"Steady! I'll pin him through the eye!" he cried.

"Bang!" went the revolver. Bruiser yelled and fell over, limp and stone dead, shot through the head. The bullet had reached the brain by way of the eye.

Young's white face stared stupidly at Adams as Bruiser's corpse slid to the ground,

"You missed me by the eighth of an inch!" he gasped, rubbing his ear.

"That's precisely what I intended to do," replied Adams, as he put his revolver in his pocket and walked away.

And that is why the Riverhead people say that Adams discounts William Tell.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Silver in Mexico.

Raleigh News and Observer.]

When Judge Clark's letter from Mexico, stating what he had seen in that country, appeared in the papers his character for truth did not prevent every statement of fact being denied by gold bug anonymous correspondents, but every statement made by him has been verified by the United States Consular Reports and intelligent travellers, including the editor of the Washington Post who has frequently visited that country. It has now been settled beyond controversy that cotton brings 15 cents per pound in Mexico and corn and wheat average $1.25 per bushel and that the country is very prosperous and rapidly developing. Against these facts it is urged, 1. That wages are low and that there is much poverty in Mexico, and 2. The general prosperity of Mexico is attributed to the influx of American energy and capital.

As to the second point, it is sufficient to say that if American capital and energy can develop Mexico they would stay at home and develop our own country if our present financial condition was equally as favorable to enterprise and employment of active capital as Mexico. It is because the steady advancement of the value of the dollar favors capital locked up in vaults and government bonds and renders enterprise risky, that new enterprises are being built up in Mexico by Americans. As to the low wages and poverty in Mexico, it is sufficient to ask, would wages be higher and poverty less if that country had reduced cotton to seven cents and wheat and corn to fifty cents by doubling the value of the dollar which would, in effect, have doubled the amount of all public and private debts and the interest on them, and doubled also the taxes and passenger and railroad rates by requiring double the quantity of cotton, wheat and corn and other produce to pay them?

If our farmers, like those in Mexico, now, and for the last dozen years, had been continuously paying their taxes, debts, interest and railroad charges with cotton at fifteen cents and corn and wheat at $1.25, would not their condition be better than it is? Doubtless in Mexico, as in other countries, wages are less and poverty more extensive than they ought to be, but a reduction of cotton to seven cents would have aggravated matters, as we know by our experience, and could not possibly have relieved the producer and laborer.

Cleveland's Boodle.

Kinston Free Press

This is a campaign of boodle against principle. If boodle wins the Chicago convention will declare for gold only. If principle wins the Chicago convention will declare for silver and gold.

The Washington correspondent of the Republican, gold only, New York Tribune telegraphs that "free coinage men are preparing to be bought by the goldbugs." Who are they? It says "times are hard and a big campaign fund is needed." The Washington Evening Star says: "It is understood that the President has sought to impress upon the 'sound money' Democrats of the East that if they hope to capture the Chicago convention they must give substantial assistance to their friends in Indiana and Illinois." So Cleveland's administration is to use boodle in trying to control the action of the great Democratic party. From the sudden change of many Democrats from friends of silver to gold only advocates, it looks like some such influence is already at work. The people must control at Chicago. The people favor free silver coinage.

Among many very attractive short articles—saying nothing of the illustrations which are superb—in The Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country, New York, for May, are two which will attract particular attention. One of these, "The Story of a Child," by Arabella Ward, is evidently part of the life history of a woman, told as if it were a dream. It is very attractive. And so true to nature, too. The other one, "A Danger Run," from the French of Ernest Daudet, by Charles C. Barton, is the story of a great temptation. Truly, love is indescribable. Among the contributors in this number of the magazine are Chauncey M. Depew, Horatio C. King, Edgar M. Ward, Edward Hildane, Harry Edward Miller, William Sidney Miller, and Gilbert Crammer. As a family and art magazine this is a leader. Issued by The Monthly Illustrator Publishing Co., 66 68 Centre Street, New York. Subscription, $2 00 a year.

The Washington Post says the country is full of "small fry politicians who are traveling about on other people's money." Can this be a dig at the cabinet members who are about to take the road again?

The Personal Side of Washington.

General A. W. Greely, of Arctic fame, begins, in the March "Ladies' Home Journal," his articles on George Washington, which are expected to create considerable discussion. General Greely has read over 2000 of Washington's private letters, and he writes in a frank, unbiased way of the personal side of Washington. His first article will deal with the loves and courtships of Washington and his final marriage to the widow Custis. General Greely's articles are not likely to confirm the estimate of those who regard Washington in an ideal way. But they are trutful and admirably portray the man as he was—in reality.

If a flowering plant does not blossom, there's little beauty in it. If it is sick and faded and withered and lifeless, nobody cares for it. It falls short of its object in being. It is incomplete—unfinished.

Times without number women have been likened to flowers—and rightly. But what of her whose physical condition corresponds with the blossomless plant? What of the woman whom weakness has made not wholly and wholesomely a woman? Many things lead to derangement of a woman's delicate organism. It may be due to carelessness. It may be due to ignorance fostered by mistaken parents on the plea of preserving modesty.

It may result from improper treatment of some minor trouble. Whatever sickness a woman has, it seems always to affect the organs which make her a woman and these in turn work upon all the rest. There is much insanity among women. It is really surprising that there is not more.

The troubles peculiar to their sex work strongly on the nerves. They drag upon the most delicate nerves in the body and the inflammation always present causes a debilitating drain that will enervate the most robust.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has brought comfort and health to thousands of suffering women. For many years, Dr. Pierce has been Chief Consulting Physician at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. He has used the "Favorite Prescription" all the time, with uniform success. With it, there is no need of the commonly insisted upon distressing examinations and "local treatment." Twenty-one cents sent to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., will bring a doctor book of 1000 pages.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Beware Of the Knife.

Mr. Lincoln Nelson, of Marshfield, Mo., writes: "For six years I have been a sufferer from a scrofulous affection of the glands of my neck, and all efforts of physicians in Washington, D. C., Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis failed to reduce the enlargement. After six months' constant treatment here, my physician urged me to submit to a removal of the gland. At this critical moment a friend recommended S.S.S., and laying aside a deep-rooted prejudice against all patent medicines, I began its use. Before I had used one bottle the enlargement began to disappear, and now it is entirely gone, though I am not through with my second bottle yet. Had I only used your S.S.S. long ago, I would have escaped years of misery and saved over $150."

This experience is like that of all who suffer with deep-seated blood troubles. The doctors can do no good, and even their resorts to the knife prove either fruitless or fatal. S.S.S. is the only real blood remedy; it gets at the root of the disease and forces it out permanently.

S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*)

A Real Blood Remedy.

is a blood remedy for real blood troubles; it cures the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, etc., which other so-called blood remedies fail to touch. S.S.S. gets at the root of the disease and forces it out permanently. Valuable books will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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BOTANIC BLOOD BALM never fails to cure all manner of Blood and Skin diseases. It is the great Southern building up and purifying Remedy, and cures all manner of skin and blood diseases. As a building up tonic it is without a rival, and absolutely beyond comparison with any other similar remedy ever offered to the public. It is a panacea for all ills resulting from impure blood, or an impoverished condition of the human system. A single bottle will demonstrate its paramount virtues.

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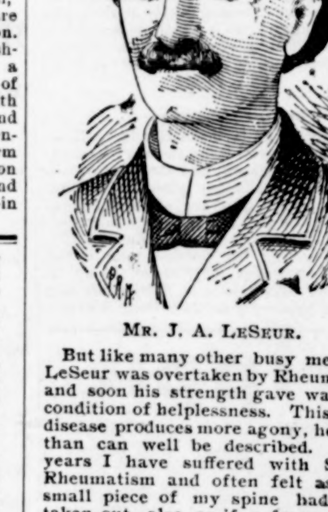
BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Torturing Rheumatism.

The busiest and most useful men are not always exempt from sickness. Especially are they liable to be attacked and completely disabled by that most annoying and painful ailment—Rheumatism. Men in all walks of life are subject at any time to be seized with this disease, and besides the great bodily pain, there is almost unbearable mental anguish at the thought of having one's strength and vigor gradually supplanted by a condition of utter helplessness. Under the effects of Rheumatism, the strongest men become the weakest, and the most useful are robbed of their usefulness.

One of the busiest of Atlanta's citizens is Mr. J. A. LeSeur, the well-known architect and builder, whose office is in the Inman building. He has lived in Atlanta for years, and some of the prettiest residences and most substantial business blocks of the city are monuments to his skill as an architect and builder. For years he held the responsible position of city building inspector, and is also high in Masonic circles, being now recorder of the Masonic Council in this city.



Mr. J. A. LeSeur.

But like many other busy men, Mr. LeSeur was overtaken by Rheumatism and soon his strength gave way to a condition of helplessness. This dread disease produces more agony, he says, than can well be described. "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism and often felt as if a small piece of my spine had been taken out, also as if a fragment of bombshell had passed through my left hip. When I would sit down, I could not straighten up for several minutes, and then only at the expense of great pain. I could get absolutely no relief, though many remedies were tried. Someone recommended S. S. S. and I was almost in despair when I began its use. In three days, however, I was so greatly relieved that I felt very little inconvenience from the rheumatism. The disease grew less painful as I continued the S. S. S., and very soon disappeared entirely. S. S. S. also proved to be a fine tonic, as I now have more appetite, and feel better than ever before, in my life. I cannot say too much in praise of S. S. S."

Rheumatism is a condition of the blood which has always baffled the doctors, and it is a peculiarity that those who once have it are sure to always be subject to its attacks from time to time. The reason of this is that the doctors are only able to give temporary relief, but cannot rid the system of the disease permanently. S. S. S. is *guaranteed*

Purely Vegetable

and is the only real blood remedy for real blood troubles, such as Rheumatism, Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, Catarrh, Tetter, Contagious Blood Poison, etc. When S. S. S. once forces a disease from the system it never returns. Our valuable books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

What is

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kincheloe, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

United Hospital and Dispensary, Boston, Mass.

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The Most Modern, Most Reliable, Most Durable AND STRONGEST Wheel on Earth.

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PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891 May 17, 1891 Oct. 3, 1893 Jan 1, 1895 Jan. 21, 1896 Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the *strongest and simplest bicycle* ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is *solid, tough and wiry;* simple in construction, easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; a frame that cannot be broken; so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a one-piece crank in place of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. **FRAME**—Improved double diamond, **guaranteed for three years.** Made of ⅝-inch cold rolled steel rods (toughest and strongest metal for its weight known); joined together with aluminum bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work loose; a marvel of novelty, simplicity and durability; the greatest combination of ingenuity in bicycle mechanism known, to build a frame without brazen joints and tubing, as you know that frames continually break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are buckled in cannot be repaired. **WHEELS**—28-inch; warranted wood rims, piano wire tangent spokes and brass nipples. **HUBS**—Large barrel pattern. **TIRES**—"Arlington" Hosepipe or Morgan & Wright Quick Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. **BEARINGS**—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. **CUPS AND CONES**—Best quality tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. **CHAINS**—High grade hardened centers, rear adjustment. **CRANKS**—Our celebrated one-piece crank, fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. **REACH**—Shortest, 28 inches; longest, 37 inches. **GEAR**—64 or 72. **FRONT FORK**—Indestructible; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. **HANDLE BAR**—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; ram's horn furnished if ordered. **SADDLE**—P. & F., Gilliam, or some other first-class make. **PEDALS**—Rat-trap or rubber; full ball bearing. **FINISH**—Enameled in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 30 pounds.

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The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

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"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

Assignee's Sale.

On Saturday, May 30th, 1896, by virtue of the power contained in the deed of assignment made to me by E. F. Moore of date November 5th, 1890, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., the following valuable Real estate:

1. The House and Lot on Haymount, adjoining Mrs. Evans, Col. Broadfoot and others, known as the Residence of the late E. F. Moore.
2. The lot opposite containing about ½ acre, known as the Garden Lot.
3. About 1,100 acres in Carver's Creek Township, known as the Wicker Land, described in a deed from A. Wicker and wife to E. F. Moore.
4. A Tract of Land in 71st Township containing 150 acres, known as the Wright land.

Terms: Cash.

J. B. STARR, Assignee.

April 29, '96 [1d-wky 4t]

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PATENTS

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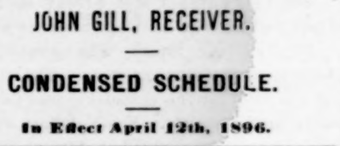

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 12th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10.35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:05 "
Leave Sanford,	12:22 p m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:12 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:45 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:59 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:4[illegible] p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunday
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

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Wilmington & Weldon R. R

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	
Leave Tarboro..	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	
Leave Selma...	2 53		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	
	No. 47, Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08		6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55		7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02		8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	
Leave Selma..	12 32		
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	
Leave Tarboro..	2 48		
	P. M.		
	No. 48, Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20		7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56		8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05		9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00		10 27
	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48		
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

PATENTS

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